

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4136.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Societies.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on FRIDAY, February 8, at 5.30 P.M., when the Right Hon. JAMES Bryce will deliver an Address; and on SATURDAY, the 9th, at 10.30 A.M., when Prof. TOUT, M.A., will read a Paper, maintaining "That the foundation of broad outlines rather than limited periods should be the study of teaching in schools."

BERYL M. CURRAN, Secretary.

6, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Exhibitions.

GEOFFREY BIRKBECK'S Water - Colour Drawings of ITALIAN VILLAS AND ENGLISH GARDENS, at the NEW DUDLEY GALLERY, 188, Piccadilly opposite Old Bond Street, 10 to 6. Admission 1s.

EXHIBITION.—'Romance and Symbolism,' by FRED. F. FOOTTE, and CARICATURES by Max Beerholm, S. H. Sims, Joseph Simpson, G. H. Hinkett, and others.—THE BAILEY GALLERY, 54, Baker Street, W. 10-5.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY at the NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB GALLERIES, 67A, New Bond Street, W. OPEN DAILY till FEBRUARY 9 from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL will proceed to ELECT, on TUESDAY, February 26, TWO TURNER ANNUITANTS. Applicants for the Turner Annuity, which is of the value of 50L, must be artists of repute in need of aid through the unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes. Forms of application can be obtained by letter addressed to the SECRETARY, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before SATURDAY, February 23, By order.

FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

Educational.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX. Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

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Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

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"While inclining to the traditional view which holds that the author of the Apocalypse was the Apostle John, the present writer desires to keep an open mind upon the question. Fresh evidence may at any time be produced which will turn the scale in favour of the Elder. There are those whom this indecision will disappoint, but it is best frankly to confess the uncertainty which besets the present state of our knowledge."

The uncertainty which is here displayed is greater than might have been expected from one who pays such respect to tradition in regard to the date. The testimony of the early Church to St. John's authorship seems to us overwhelming. Heretics rejected the book, but there is no proof that orthodox Christians had any other belief in regard to it than that the Apostle John was the author of it. And this conclusion is confirmed by the universal conviction of the early Church that there was to be a millennium on earth—a period literally of a thousand years, after the first resurrection, when the saints would enjoy unmixed delight.

The expectation is stated by the writer of the Epistle of Barnabas, by Papias, by Justin Martyr, by Irenæus, and by a host of others, and the doctrine is expressly connected by most of these with the name and the book of the Apostle. Dr. Swete quotes a passage from Justin Martyr which seems to indicate that some orthodox Christians did not entertain this belief; but the words of the passage are inconsistent with other words close beside them, and accordingly many scholars have proposed to amend them, and bring them into harmony with the context and with Justin's argument. The fact that the hopes of the early Church rested with peculiar strength on a speedy millennium can be explained best by accepting the statement that they were based on the teaching of the Apostle John. Some of the men who asserted their conviction of its truth may have been contemporaries of the Apostle, certainly they knew his disciples, and they could scarcely be mistaken in associating his name with the Apocalypse. There was no other opinion, so far as the extant writings of the early Christians have been handed down to us, until the middle of the third century. By this time the hopes of seeing the millennium had become very faint, and it was felt

necessary to find some other than an Apostle as the author of the Apocalypse.

Another question that is raised in regard to the Apocalypse is whether the book is a unity, or whether several authors have not had a hand in it. Dr. Swete argues strongly in favour of its unity, though, as we have seen, he speaks of a second edition. The great majority of scholars are of an opposite opinion. Dr. Swete summarizes their reasons, and adds:—

"Such a list of seeming inconsistencies is formidable until it is taken to pieces and examined in detail. But when this has been done, it will be found that the weight of the objections is greatly diminished."

Among the writers whom Dr. Swete mentions is Vischer, a pupil of Harnack, who endeavoured to prove that the Apocalypse was substantially a purely Jewish work, but contained additions and interpolations made by a Christian writer. In his treatise he printed separately what he regarded as the Christian additions. The first three chapters are plainly Christian; but after the visions begin, the amount of the Christian element is small, and in nearly all the passages in which the Lamb is mentioned the narrative goes more smoothly by omitting them. Vischer's main argument is that one part of the book breathes the spirit of Judaism, national, narrow, and animated by the expectation of an earthly restoration; and the other part expresses purely spiritual hopes and ideas the very opposite of the Jewish. In the Jewish portion a love of vengeance comes to view, and a fierce delight in contemplating vials of wrath, lakes of fire and brimstone, and other calamities that are to fall on the wicked. Curiously enough, Dr. Swete sees no difficulty in attributing such passages to the Apostle John. He describes the Apostle as portrayed in the Gospels, and then says:—

"In all these respects the Apocalypticist shews some affinity to the John of the Synoptic Gospels. He is a son of thunder; he calls down fire from heaven; his aversion to the enemies of the Christ and His Church is whole-hearted. The hostile Jews of Smyrna and Philadelphia are the *synagogue of Satan*; Nero, Domitian, the Empire itself so far as it adopts their policy, is *the Beast*; Rome is *Babylon, the mother of the harlots and of the abominations of the earth*. The tone of the book when it lashes the persecutor, the idolater, the unclean, is almost truculent; the Seer's righteous wrath reaches a white heat."

The second part of the book consists of the Commentary, which registers fully the opinions that have been held at various times and by various people on the meaning of the words, the statements, and the symbols of the Apocalypse. Dr. Swete adds his own opinion. Over all prevails the same uncertainty as in the Introduction. There is great profusion of conjecture; and when conclusions seem to be reached they are vague and provisional.

Dr. Swete has bestowed much labour on this work, and has collected and arranged materials which will be of the greatest value to any scholarly student who desires to form an idea of the efforts

that have been made to unravel the riddles of the Apocalypse. Everywhere we find sound scholarship, wide reading, earnest determination to attain the truth, and a fair and candid consideration of views that are widely different from his own. The editor is delighted to think that the book is canonical, and that "the author of the Apocalypse was, what he claimed to be, an inspired prophet." But this does not prevent him from welcoming the researches of those who deem it only "a historical monument which throws light on an obscure age."

The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn.
By Elizabeth Bisland. With Illustrations. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

LAFCADIO HEARN, the eldest surviving son of an English regimental surgeon and an Ionian girl, was born in 1850 in the island of Santa Maura or Leukas, where long ago Sappho sought refuge in death from the disdain of Phaon, and closed his troubled and fretful life of unremitting toil in the ancient capital of the Tokugawa Shoguns, the modern Tôkyô, in 1904. It was from the Greek name of the island that he took his own, which, however, he always wrote Lafcadio. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Dublin, soon to separate and marry again, abandoning the child to the care of the father's aunt, who, in her turn, seems eventually to have abandoned him to the mercies of the world. He received some education in France, and afterwards at Ushaw, where an accident deprived him of the use of one eye; but in 1869, after a painful experience of London, he found himself, at the age of nineteen, "penniless, delicate, half-blind, and without a friend, in the streets of New York," more cruel even than those of London. For twenty years he remained in America, serving his apprenticeship to letters, first as a type-setter, next as a reporter and occasional contributor to a Cincinnati paper, and later in New Orleans, whither he was drawn by his inborn enthusiasm for the warmth and colour of the South. Here his independent literary career began with translations from Gautier under the title 'One of Cleopatra's Nights,' followed by 'Stray Leaves from Strange Literature' and 'Some Chinese Ghosts'—at a later period by 'Chita: a story of Last Island (Dernière Isle),' a popular resort of New Orleans folk up to August, 1856, when, with all its crowd of summer visitors, it was totally destroyed by a terrible storm; and 'Two Years in the French West Indies,' an account of a prolonged sojourn in the island of Martinique, devastated a year or two ago by the great eruption. These books are popular in America, and Miss Bisland speaks highly of them, especially of the last named, in which, she says, "the artist has at length emancipated his talent and finished his long apprenticeship." Thus prepared for more important work, Lafcadio Hearn—

the simple surname is an inadequate designation—met the fate of his life. He was sent to Japan by Harper & Brothers to write illustrated articles after the manner of the West Indian studies, and left the United States in May, 1890, never to return.

At this time he was a broad-shouldered man, some five feet three only in height—a Japanese stature, as he somewhere remarks—of no very prepossessing appearance, to judge from the best of the five portraits given of him, the one in Japanese costume serving as frontispiece to the second of these appropriately illustrated volumes. But one can easily fancy the owner of such a face as there depicted listening, while "withholding his breath for fear" (as his wife, in one of her charming reminiscences, scattered, with autobiographical memoranda of her husband's own, over the pages of Miss Bisland's admirably written and sympathetic introductory sketch, tells us he did), to "ghost stories told on dreary evenings with the lamps purposely dimly lighted." Of a shy and nervous temperament, in Japan, as in America, he lived apart from men, and still more from women, to whom he erroneously supposed his appearance to be repugnant. He thus seemed wayward and inconstant, and in fact, rather than in purpose, was so. He dropped all his friends with few exceptions. This sort of misanthropy was due, according to Prof. Chamberlain, to his peculiar "idealism." His friends when first made were regarded as angels of perfection; when their defects, from his point of view, became apparent, as they soon did, he was indignant at what he took to be a deception. In addition, he was a rigid Spencerian, of an aggressive and fervent kind, and would tolerate no discussion of that philosopher's system, which to many persons is both unlovely and repulsive. This "idealism," the key-note to his character, is the key-note to his work. He had scarcely caught sight of Japan when he idealized the country and its people. In his very first letter he writes (to Miss Bisland):—

"I feel indescribably towards Japan; what I love in Japan is the Japanese, the poor, simple humanity of the country. It is divine. There is nothing in this world approaching the naive natural charm of them.... I love their gods, their customs, their dress, their bird-like quavering songs, their houses, their superstitions, their faults.... I only wish I could be re-incarnated in some little Japanese baby, so that I could see and feel the world as a Japanese brain does."

The Japan of this enthusiasm was the Japan of Hokusai's own figures (to quote from 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan'),

"walking about in straw rain coats and straw sandals—bare-limbed peasants and patient-faced mothers, with smiling bald babies on their backs, toddling by upon *geta*."

Such was the country of his dream and love; no other has dreamt it so well or loved his dream so unfeignedly. It was fortunate that on his arrival in Japan he got an appointment as teacher in a middle-

grade school in Matsuye, in the province of Idzumo, where, more than in any other province of Japan, old-world ideas and customs still prevailed—with good right, for it is the home of traditions older even than those of Ise. It is just that delightful dream that he has left to us, expanded and illustrated with all the artistry of a master of picturesque and lucid English, in the twelve volumes on Japan, its scenes, humanities, ways, moods, and relics of a vanishing past, that forms his undeniable title to a high place in the record of English literature. It is useless to criticize his work when he passes out of that dream. He knew nothing of historic Japan. He was no scholar, and even of colloquial Japanese his knowledge was imperfect. In old Japan the individual was the mere pawn of his superiors, of his immediate superiors especially; but in reference to his inferiors, to all within his *potestas*, he regained his individuality—in the home this was pre-eminently the case; in the street-quarter, in the village, it was largely so. The world of Hokusai was the world of home, street, and village, and this world Lafcadio Hearn knew almost by intuition. Outside of that world he is no authority. Nor did he ever recognize that under the complicated social scaffolding of old Japan there was no edifice—there was but emptiness, into which he, like many others, poured the qualities he thought such an exterior must contain. The scaffolding itself was not a native construction, but a foreign importation. Even loyalty to the Mikado was rather the cause than the effect of Shintô; while the worship of ancestors was of wholly exotic origin. The rigid order, domestic and civic, involving the utter subjection of women, was the result of Confucianist teaching; and even the love of a mother for her child was subordinated—as the striking narrative of a wife's murder by her husband, told in one of the letters, proves—to her duty to her husband and mother-in-law. She was killed by her husband, at her own request, instead of her child, to provide a human liver to cure her mother-in-law's eyes (this happened only a few years ago); but, as she declared, it was not out of love for him, but because she might possibly not give her husband another child, while he could easily procure another wife. Strained ideas such as are indicated in what we have just said are not natural to the Japanese any more than to ourselves. Nor is their lack of wit and humour, to which Lafcadio Hearn makes no reference—he was himself deficient in those qualities—necessarily innate. Their native originality has been stamped out of them by some fifteen centuries of Chinese literary and philosophical oppression. They are, as their caricature shows, shaking themselves free from the yoke—a process that did not suit Lafcadio Hearn's vision, which was of the past, while theirs was of the future. Hence he soon came to "hate New Japan," and to regard an official "as lower than a beast." The Japanese naturally could not understand this atti-

tude, and fought shy of him, although he married a Japanese lady, took her family name and her family too, and became a naturalized Japanese, under the designation graven on his tombstone, Yakumo Koizumi (Many Clouds Little Spring), the first name being part of an epithet with which an ancient poem begins.

The letters, selected with tact and judgment, are admirable—those to Prof. Chamberlain and Mr. Ellwood Hendrick in particular. They may, as Miss Bisland remarks, be compared with the best correspondence in English. Some deal with Spencerian questions, and are interesting, but not remarkable. By far the best are those which narrate personal experiences, especially in Matsuye, or describe local customs, or communicate bits of folk-lore, &c. All Lafcadio Hearn's works, except his last book, 'Japan, a Presentation,' which has not come under our notice, have been reviewed in these columns, and nothing need be said of them here except that his first, 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan,' despite some lack of form, is probably his best, next to which we should place 'Kokoro' and 'Out of the East.' His later ones are somewhat sketchy and inadequate. He had come to write for existence, for neither his profession nor his books gave him more than a pittance, and he had a wife and three children to provide for, and did not give sufficient time to his work.

From Matsuye Lafcadio Hearn went to Kumamoto, and thence, after some journalistic work in Kôbe, to Tôkyô, where he died shortly after being appointed Professor of English Literature in the Waseda University founded by Count Okuma. Perhaps the worthiest thing to say of these two volumes of some nine hundred pages is that there is not a page too much. Indeed, one page more would have been welcome—containing a bibliography and a glossary of Japanese words.

A History of the Inquisition of Spain. By Henry Charles Lea. Vols. I. and II. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is now rather more than sixteen years since Dr. Lea published his 'Chapters from the History of Spain connected with the Inquisition,' which may be regarded as the outline sketch of the present work, and as the starting-point of all subsequent investigations. He has at last finished his researches, and it may be said at once that the result was well worth waiting for. Even those who dissent most strongly from his conclusions must admire his vigilant scholarship, his indefatigable industry, and his evident anxiety to hold the balance even. He arranges his voluminous material with considerable skill; his style, though not impressive, is clear; and he has in a high degree the faculty of distinguishing good evidence from bad. To say that he has written the best book on the subject is scarcely to convey an adequate idea of its merit, for there is really no book that deserves to be compared with it.

The first volume opens with a description of the events leading up to the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain, and though these preliminary chapters embody little that is absolutely new, they contain many pregnant suggestions, and serve to correct current errors. We have more than once observed in *The Athenæum* that the merits of Isabella are unduly magnified by patriotic chroniclers, who relate the facts from an exclusively Castilian point of view, and we are pleased to see that Dr. Lea makes the same criticism. The introductory chapters on the political situation are, however, less important and much less original than those which deal with the working machinery of the Inquisition. Episcopal intervention was evaded to such an extent that no representative of a bishop was allowed to be present at the examination of witnesses, and, though a few prelates—like the Bishop of Tarazona in the fifteenth century, and Antonio Trevisa in the eighteenth—attempted to control the proceedings, the results were not encouraging. The famous case of Carranza shows that the Inquisition, in its turn, failed to establish its claim to exercise authority over any bishop; but it attained its end by indirect methods, brought the reluctant Franciscans and Dominicans within the sphere of its jurisdiction, and even reduced the Jesuits to submission after a strenuous contest which lasted from 1587 to 1600. The Inquisition became supreme by slow degrees, and when it was suppressed in 1813, the Spanish bishops violently opposed the measure which restored to them a considerable part of their former powers.

That the Inquisition rested, at the outset, on a basis of popular approval is well established and well known. Dr. Lea brings out the fact that the wealthy classes had a direct financial interest in the success of the organization. One-third of the confiscations went to the king, and the exchequer profited so largely that the great nobles also claimed, and received, a third of such confiscations on their estates. But the supply of rich Jews became exhausted, an era of petty confiscation set in, and, as the sums were not thought worth collecting by king and nobles, the whole was paid into the coffers of the Inquisition. Confiscation was not the only source of revenue. Among the minor penalties inflicted by the Suprema one of the most dreaded was the wearing of the *san benito* or *hábito* (a yellow tunic with St. Andrew's cross on it). The sentence not merely brought permanent shame on the culprit and his relatives: it prevented his earning a livelihood ever afterwards, and virtually amounted to death by starvation; but the punishment was frequently remitted in exchange for a money payment, and a case is recorded (vol. ii. p. 410) of a certain Juan Jerónimo whose father paid a thousand florins for what was euphemistically known as a *comutación de hábito*. The process of establishing *limpieza*, or descent free from any taint of Jewish or Moorish blood, was a lucrative one for the officers of the

Inquisition, yet not so lucrative as it should have been. As a matter of fact, at least half of the leading Castilian nobles had Jewish blood in their veins; but they were too formidable to be attacked, and, as the peasants were too poor to be worth persecuting, the burden of this particular oppression fell almost entirely on the lesser nobility, the gentry, and the trading class. An appeal was worse than useless, for the Inquisition heard cases against itself, and charged heavy fees for delivering judgment in its own favour. It should in fairness be added that vast sums were intercepted on their way to the treasury of the Inquisition. Peculation was rife in country districts, embezzlement by high officials was not unknown; the thrifty Flemings who accompanied Charles V. sent a million ducats to the Low Countries within ten months of their arrival in Spain; and, seven years after St. Theresa's death, the Carmelite nuns whom she had reformed asked for a share in the spoil derived from the *comutación de hábito*.

All these proceedings are described by Dr. Lea with a wealth of detail such as no other writer has at his command. For the most part he leaves the sombre facts to speak for themselves, and is careful to give the Spanish Inquisition such small credit as it deserves for its spasmodic efforts to diminish useless cruelties, and to secure purity of administration. He perhaps puts the case a little too high in stating (vol. ii. p. 273) that the career of a familiar was attractive "only to the ruffian and brawler": Lope de Vega was a familiar of the Inquisition in his day, and the description scarcely applies to him. There is also a tendency to antedate the composition of the *romances*, and to quote them as historical evidence; and the date of Valladares is wrongly given (vol. ii. p. 170). But these, and a few other slips not worth mentioning, do not detract from the value of Dr. Lea's scholarly and exhaustive work. We shall look forward with high expectations to the two volumes which are yet to come.

A Last Ramble in the Classics. By Hugh E. P. Platt. (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)

My Uncommonplace Book. By C. T. Campion. (Sherratt & Hughes.)

At this time of the year we find ourselves for the most part occupied with solid volumes which, though interesting to serious students, cannot be called light reading. We turn with pleasure, then, to two books which shun the highway of letters, and deal with bypaths rich in flowers of their own, but not flowers for everybody. For once in a way, it is pleasant to escape the tyranny of the pedant, who deals solely with philology, and the "general reader," who has not yet, we believe, been provided with a short way to learn Greek and Latin.

There is not now any prospect of issuing proposals for a new edition of

Propertius, and living on the subscriptions "very comfortably for twelve years," as did an ingenious gentleman in 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' Still, if the despised old writers of Greece and Rome are not lucrative, they remain delightful, and we are convinced that Mr. Platt's "olla podrida" of classical allusions, notes, and references gave him ample pleasure in the collecting, as it has to us in the reading. It is a sequel to 'Byways in the Classics,' noticed by us at length (June 17th, 1905), and contains a 'Complete Index to Proverbial Phrases' in both volumes, which clears the author in part of a crime shameful in a classical scholar. Opening with an apology for his volume (it needs none), Mr. Platt proceeds to 'Sport in the Classics,' remarking that

"when 'Byways in the Classics' came out, a newspaper devoted to racing offered to review it. The publisher connected this proposal with the circumstance that Cicero had just won the Derby."

The proposal fairly represents the general knowledge of the day. We have heard of a City man who, struck by the good sense of one of Horace's remarks as presented by a friend in the City vernacular, wished to ask the poet to dinner that week. A good deal of the wisdom of the ancient world is modern enough, even in such matters as boxing, horses, and heavy drinking. Calverley has brought together the reflections of Æschylus and Mr. Weller, senior, concerning a judge of animals. As much as 240*l.* was paid for a showy horse in 78 B.C. There were celebrated sires whose progeny had won as many races as that of St. Simon to-day. Aquilo won the first prize 130 times, and the second 88. Mr. Platt has not referred to the capital boxing match of two rounds, Polydeuces *v.* Amycus, in Theocritus, Idyll xxii., of which a version in that curious dialect, modern sporting slang, was made in 1897 by a writer who knew both Greek and the gloves.

The bottled-nosed major of English fiction finds an apt parallel, it is pointed out, in the much-abused centurion of Roman poets. The joke about doctors killing their patients, which Mr. Platt just touches, is widespread through all ages, and many instances of it could be supplied. Thus Lucian got the job of teaching a boy the 'Iliad,' but did not instruct him further than the third line, about sending many valiant souls to Hades, for the boy's father was a doctor, and said he could do such teaching at home ('Anth. Pal.' xi. 401).

The section of 'Proverbial Phrases' tempts us to additions and annotations. "Litteræ thesaurum est" (Petronius, 'C. T.' 47) illustrates (and contradicts) the second equivalent for "There is money in it," as does Tennyson's

For lucky rhymes to him were scrip and share,
And mellow metres more than cent per cent.

The irreverent person who says, "Don't sweat yourself!" is repeating Marcus Aurelius. See i. 16, Οὐδὲν ἀγνῆς... οὐδὲ λάβρον, οὐδὲ ὡς ἄν τινα εἰπῇν ποτε ἕως ἰδρωτός.

"Even in these tight-laced days," says Dr. Folliott, "the obscurity of a learned language allows a little pleasantry." 'Some more Mottoes' offer some happy applications of Greek and Latin, though all of them do not seem to us apt enough for publication. The fact is that the occasion and ready delivery and the company make such jests enjoyable. They hardly look sprightly in cold print, unless they strike one immediately and indubitably as apt, or hopelessly inept, which comes to the same thing. The young man who is proud of being photographed is told by the gay that he has "cracked a camera," which looks like a direct translation of "cameram percusti" (Horace, Sat. ii. 3, 273). The motor-car offers a new field for classical ingenuity; see, for instance, the very first lines of Horace's odes. For a punctured bicycle the passage quoted from Ovid is excellent.

Si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam.

Serious applications of the classics by modern authors are also continued, with quotation, we notice, of some of the matter we supplied in our review of the 'Byways.' Most interesting, perhaps, are parallels between the religious beliefs of widely divided centuries. We recall that Froude in his delightful 'Short Studies' quotes the passage of Horace, which includes

Credat Judæus Apella

Non ego,

and adds:—

"Cardinal Newman, with the Jew Apella, would have believed in the supernatural liquefaction of the incense. Horace in like manner would 'laugh and jest' at St. Januarius. It is not a matter of proof, but of temperament."

There is at present a special interest in the appearance of Cleopatra. Mr. Platt remarks, justly, that Hawthorne should not have praised Story, the sculptor, for giving her 'full Nubian lips and other characteristics of the Egyptian physiognomy.' Cleopatra was of pure Greek descent. If she had been otherwise—if, in fact, as Pascal said, "her nose had been shorter, the whole face of the world would have been changed." The *locus classicus* on the subject is in chap. xxiii. of 'Gryll Grange,' where Peacock rebukes Tennyson for talking in his 'Dream of Fair Women,' of

A queen with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes.

The Rev. Dr. Opimian is most pungent on the subject. Mr. Platt will find in Peacock's prose a feast of classical allusion and modern parallels. We notice an interesting little excursus on Horace's

Fumum et opes, strepitumque Romæ,

with comparisons between Rome and London. Our author is right, we think, in giving *fumus* a much wider meaning than "smoke." His view is supported by Tennyson's line in 'In Memoriam,'

The dust and din and steam of town,

which may be a reminiscence of the Latin. As to *strepitum*, it is noted that in London the dominant sound is of wheels, and "the human voice is hardly heard." Wheels have been dominant sounds in all great

cities, we fancy, time out of mind. Nineveh (Nahum iii. 2) had "the noise of the rattling of the wheels." But the second remark as to the human voice surprises us. Perhaps Mr. Platt has been chiefly in districts where street cries are prohibited. In general, the human shrillness of boys, advertising, we regret to say, the merits of the press, is heard above everything. Why London endures this infliction at all we have never understood.

We hope that Mr. Platt will produce yet another little volume. There are still many attractive subjects, e.g., classical and modern standards of bigness—the Great Wheel at Earl's Court is, we think, nearly three times as high as the Colossus was—and the hardships of authors, such as Cæcina (Cicero, 'Ad. Fam.' vi. 7).

Mr. Campion, like Mr. Platt, is an Oxford man, and includes some diverting classical quips in his little volume, which consists of a selection of light pieces of various kinds—riddles, amusing epitaphs, and those effusions of fancy which show grave authors, even bishops, at play. This being so, it seems to us a little portentous to exhibit on the outside of the blue cover in gold letters the mottoes "Deo Dante Dedi" and "Dominus Illuminatio Mea," representing Charterhouse and Oxford. The author's dedication to his father explains at some length that "he gave me the best education he could." He who thus advertises his upbringing seems almost to offer his great nursing mothers as a pledge for the quality of their product. In this case their boasting would not be unmingled with blame. The attitude of Matthew Arnold, who would not dim the brightness of Oxford by association with his delicate prose, is more gracious. As Mr. Campion asks for corrections, or suggestions for improvement, we will point out a few things which a graduate of Oxford might know, or might have found out. On p. 2 we encounter the stale old epigrams about sending troops to Oxford and books to Cambridge. The opening two lines of the first—which was written by Dr. Trapp, not Grapp—are omitted. The reply was not by Dr. Wm. Thompson, but Sir William Browne, whose medals for epigrams are still yearly awarded at Cambridge. The epigram about the triumph of hope over experience in second marriage is Johnson's; see Boswell's 'Life' under the year 1770. In Goethe's 'Freudvoll und Leidvoll' a well-known word is mistranslated. It is lamentably slack not to know the year of Canning's famous rhyming dispatch, which has been much discussed of late, notably by Sir Harry Poland. If Mr. Campion will look at *Notes and Queries* (9 S. x. 270), he will see that his text is not the best, and find means to delete his ugly-looking query as to the date. Crashaw's famous line was "Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit," a much better arrangement than "Vidit, et erubuit lympa pudica Deum," which appears here (with a misprint), and also in Boswell's 'Johnson' (ed. Hill, vol. iii. p. 304), where Mr. Campion will find the whole of

Crashaw's divine epigram. The author of the enigma on the letter H is perfectly well known. Why not give her name? Why not say that the Greek version of 'The Cleric and his Sermons' is by B. H. Kennedy? It appears in 'Sabrine Corolla' (ed. 1890, p. 396), where the English text is also better. Ruhnken was a famous scholar; an Oxford graduate interested in the classics should not distort his name merely to provide a rhyme for an inaccurate version of an epigram by Porson. The Cambridge Dr. Jowett, whose little garden was satirized, according to our author, by Porson, but more probably by Wrangham, was not of St. John's College, but Trinity Hall. Mr. Campion ascribes to Sir George Rose the well-known lines about 'Gown or Surplice,' which end:—

For me I neither know nor care
Whether a parson ought to wear
A black dress or a white dress;
Fill'd with a trouble of my own,—
A wife who preaches in her gown,
And lectures in her nightdress!

It is odd that these same lines, entitled 'The Surplice Question,' appear in the 'Oxford Edition' of Hood's 'Poetical Works,' p. 657.

As for improvements, if a new edition is called for, Mr. Campion would do well to remove much trite and trivial stuff, such as the epigram on p. 66, the childish cricket match on p. 99, and the riddles on p. 159. He has got together some excellent and unfamiliar things. We notice with pleasure the epitaphs on Robert Lowe, and Vansittart's clever version in Latin elegiacs of " 'Twas brillig." There is more than one effective quotation from 'Gryll Grange,' and the author has himself a ready turn for verse both in Latin and English. He has reprinted from *The Spectator* his spirited translation of that early 'Arry, the Arrius of Catullus.

From *The Church Times*, which has an agreeable page or two in lighter vein, a number of sprightly musings have been extracted. They do not always appeal to the layman, but are generally in good taste. It is, however, fortunate that bishops like Stubbs do not often arise to jest on that side of religion which does not interest them. "Non hoc jocosæ conveniet lyræ." We prefer Creighton's quatrain about the umbrella, a legitimate object of humour:—

The rain it raineth every day
Upon the just and unjust feller,
But more upon the just, because
The unjust takes the just's umbrella.

Miss Alcott in her reminiscences of Emerson tells a pleasant story of the same article. Emerson's faculties were supposed to be declining, but he suffered mainly from an aphasia which gave him a chance for quaint wit. Once he returned from his usual walk to get an umbrella. He could not remember the word, and the light shower of rain had not been noticed in his home. A fresh stick was brought to him, a handkerchief, and other articles, only to be refused with a gentle shake of the head "I want," he said finally, "I want that thing which your friends borrow and never bring back."

NEW NOVELS.

A Midsummer Day's Dream. By H. B. M. Watson. (Methuen & Co.)

THE author explains in a charming dedication to his wife that he is incurably romantic, and this is an admirable specimen of that sort of writing, which he has done much by his own pen to keep alive. The scene is one of those ample English parks which deserve the title of Paradise; the occasion, the rehearsal, by a large house party, of Shakspeare's fairy play suggested in the title. One of the amateur cast is late in arriving at the house; he gets lost in the moonlit woods; and disturbs a modern nymph who is cooling her feet in a splash of water. She leaves behind, like another Cinderella, one of her shoes. The search for her through various adventures, which play neatly with the subtle moves of sex, is the romance. It is a daydream delicate and alluring as the title, recalling the pleasures of last summer. The romantic pursuer owns to thirty-five years, and he is no fool, which does not make him the less worthy of love, though he is a little too "coming-on" for our taste. That such characters are always green ninnies gaping in a fools' paradise, instead of men in a world of men, is too commonly supposed. Mr. Watson, however, varies his romantics with a solid interposition of the average man and woman interested in meals, politics, and other occupations which have nothing moonstruck about them. In any case the cynic need not be alarmed, for he can regard it all as play-acting, which is known to be sufficiently remote from life. There is a touch of affectation in the style, but it is, perhaps, justified by the occasion. Incidentally Mr. Watson shows us a cheerful rustic—a rarity in these sad days of the rural exodus to town—and specimens of young maidenhood which are near the truth. The unlearned in the craft of the writer may regard such "flappers" as easily hit off: as a matter of fact, this tantalizing age is the very touchstone of skill; generally it is made either sickly sweet and untrue, or merely hoydenish. This book should settle Mr. Watson in the public favour, a rare achievement for one who has never written a slovenly piece of English.

The Whirlwind. By Eden Phillpotts. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. PHILLPOTTS has come to be recognized as a writer with a sense of the underlying tragedy of life. His irony is in a manner Sophoclean, and he is fond of dealing in primary emotions and with simple psychological problems. In this way he undoubtedly gets near the earth—that "good red earth" he loves on Dartmoor. At one time, moving strongly under the influence of Mr. Hardy, he had a derivative air; but that has faded, and he is now himself, and indeed pursues his own course with individuality. He has chosen to abide by Dartmoor, and by

Dartmoor he stands or falls. He brings to it an indeterminate love and a corresponding sympathy. The very humours of the moor, one feels, affect his moods, as they affect some of his characters. His tales now take the impress of the moor, with its gloom, its starkness, and its dignity. This one is the tragedy of a peasant couple, Daniel Brendon and Sarah Jane Friend. Sarah is the daughter of the moors, as Brendon is a son of them. Her father is the caretaker of abandoned peat-works in a desolate place, and these have eaten their way into his spirit. He lives and talks in peat. From his solitary cottage arises the tall, fair, Saxon, full-bosomed woman with a frankness beyond ordinary, and a compelling beauty. The giant, Brendon, with his slow-moving wits, is attracted by her, and so are others. But her choice is Brendon, a god-fearing, jealous farm-labourer, with a strange, unwholesome, and neurotic master. This latter, Woodrow, who is rather unconvincingly represented as something of a misogynist, succumbs to the wife of his servant, and persistently woos her. It is never made clear to us why or how he wins her. If it was because she thought to advance her husband's interests, then it was not like Sarah Jane, nor is the supposition consistent with her subsequent attitude to Woodrow. We are forced back upon the suggestion that she was in love with two men at the same time, to which we demur—in the woman's case at any rate. However, it is obvious by this time that Mr. Phillpotts is marching fast on tragedy, and owing to the meanness of an old admirer Sarah's tragedy develops quickly. The slow fires of the passive Brendon awake and break into flame. In the end we leave him in the Salvation Army uniform, though the date of the story is fifty years back. It will be seen that while Mr. Phillpotts runs the risk, as often, of falling into melodrama, he keeps himself out of that pit by the artistry of his handling and the dignity of his characterization. In playing with heroic issues he never descends to bathos, and the conclusion satisfies poetic justice, if it wrings the tender heart.

Springtime. By H. C. Bailey. (John Murray.)

MR. BAILEY has slightly altered his medium. From "historic" fiction he has diverged into fantasia on an historical basis. The change may make for increased popularity, but it does not give room for the full play of his varied powers. The scene he selects is a mediæval Italy where small principalities are neighbouring each other, and a usurper is tyrant in one. This usurper is an infamous person, who is guilty of nameless horrors, and the action of the story concentrates on his destruction. The protagonist is one Messer Lionardo, Duke of Vellano, who recalls irresistibly Stevenson's Prince Otto. He is a dilettante and a dreamer, and he is loved but despised in his dukedom. The story shows how he was disciplined into a man of action. But he is a charming

fellow from the first, with a sense of humour and a large tolerance. He tolerated much and many—among others Squarcia, a soldier of fortune, who was the real author of the usurper's downfall. Squarcia may be considered as the more suitable hero of the narrative; but there are several gallant figures in it, and the reader may take his choice. And of maids there are as many, and all are beautiful. Mr. Bailey endeavours to retain as much of the mediæval atmosphere as he can, but modernity slips into his landscape. He writes with that patronizing superiority over his creations which Mr. Kipling introduced, and which has passed into a habit of the day. His English is always excellent and direct, and his management of a plot is dexterous. This is not the most brilliant work he has written, but it may be the most successful. It is well worth reading.

A Blind Bird's Nest. By Mary Findlater. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS story is suffused with the atmosphere of the West Country, below the moorland; and pictures of landscape, one of which indicates the early coming of spring "in those parts," add to the spell. The heroine is introduced as a lonely, sensitive schoolgirl, shrinking under the knowledge that her father is in prison for manslaughter; but, in spite of this calamity, lovers come into her life, and their wooing fills the main part of the book. There is little incident. The emotion now and again, as in the convict's return home, becomes intense, but is drawn with power and restraint, while, for the rest, the delicate etching of character on the background of country life is enough to make an artistic whole. The American journey at the close seems to us the weakest part of a graceful and winning story.

The Dust of Conflict. By Harold Bindloss. (John Long.)

MR. BINDLOSS is a remarkably prolific writer. However, he gives full measure in the stories that appear at such short intervals under his name. In broad outline he contents himself with much the same sort of plot in most of his books; but he supplies an infinite variety of detail, and a rapid stream of incident and movement. As in his last novel, he takes a stalwart young Englishman and hurries him out of England under a cloud—the sort of cloud which endears such heroes of romance to many readers. Then the world is shown to be the young Englishman's oyster, and adventures fall thick and fast. It is a rattling good story, told briskly and with zest. It lacks subtlety, and is not notable for refinement of diction: but it also lacks dull pages.

The Baxter Family. By Alice and Claude Askew. (F. V. White & Co.)

WE have read this novel with no little disappointment: the family is commonplace, and the description is the same.

The plot depends on an action or set of actions which appear highly improbable, and the authors—aware, it would seem, of the dullness of the whole proceeding—have tried at the eleventh hour to redeem its flatness by an hysterical and not very agreeable scene.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

OLD TESTAMENT.

The Book of Isaiah according to the Septuagint (Codex Alexandrinus). Translated and edited by R. R. Ottley. — II. *Text and Notes.* (Cambridge, University Press.)—The first volume of Mr. Ottley's work on Isaiah, published in 1904, contained literal translations of the Hebrew text and the Septuagint arranged so as to face one another on opposite pages. In the present volume the Greek of the Codex Alexandrinus, accompanied by variants from the Vatican (B) and other important MSS., is given; and elaborate notes, occupying pp. 105–401, follow the Greek text. The selection of the Alexandrine form of the Greek as the basis of the present edition is fully justified; for B is admittedly weak in Isaiah, and of the remaining uncials A offered the most serviceable text for the present purpose. The critical notes are for the most part textual, bearing mainly on the relation of the Greek to the Hebrew original; but a fair amount of attention has been also given to general matters. The textual notes show much sound scholarship. Here and there, as the author himself admits, pruning and polishing would have improved the work; but the little blemishes hardly detract from the value of the book as a whole. The general critical notes are often also very judicious. On p. 109, for instance, one meets with a brief, yet excellent summing-up of the problem connected with the meaning of *σπλάγχθη* (Hebrew *רצח*). It is, however, rather surprising to find that in our author's view the work of modern critics is "a failure as to the broad issues involved," and that he regards the whole of the book of Isaiah as substantially the work of one and the same prophetic author. One would have thought that it was just in the "broad issues" that modern criticism might most safely be followed, and that error would be more likely to lie in the minuter details of attempted literary analysis.

The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah. A Revised Translation, with Introductions and Short Explanations, by the Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Dr. Driver has by the publication of this work again rendered excellent service to the large class of Bible students who, without claiming Hebrew scholarship, desire to gain an intimate acquaintance with the books of the Old Testament. The translation of the text here offered is written in "the same general literary style with which English Bible-readers have long been familiar"; and it aims at reproducing the meaning and force of the original "more exactly than was found possible in the Revised Version," besides avoiding the employment of "needless and misleading archaisms." The general introduction, which includes "Forms of Hebrew Poetry" and an "Outline of Jeremiah's Life and Times," is helpful and lucid throughout, and the notes accompanying the text are distinguished by brevity and directness. In "Notes explanatory of some of the Renderings Adopted," which occupy pp. 336–70, help is afforded to students who may desire

to pass on to a study of the Hebrew text itself. At the end is a useful 'Glossary of Archaisms in the Revised Version of Jeremiah.' By a misadventure in the arrangement of the type, for which Dr. Driver is of course not responsible, the references in the index to pages in the introduction are all too low by two.

Biblia Hebraica. Edidit Rud. Kittel. Pars II. (Leipsic, J. C. Hinrichs.)—A notice of the first volume of this edition of the Old Testament will be found in *The Athenæum* for November 11th, 1905, and we are glad that the appearance of the second and concluding volume has not been long delayed. Dr. Kittel himself is entirely responsible for the form of text and the notes of Isaiah, Ruth, Lamentations, and 1 and 2 Chronicles. Prof. I. W. Rothstein has prepared the critical notes on Jeremiah and Ezekiel. Prof. W. Nowack has, with the collaboration of the editor-in-chief, done the same for the Minor Prophets. The critical work on the Psalms and the book of Esther has been assigned to Prof. Fr. Buhl. The books of Proverbs and Job stand under the name of Prof. G. Beer; and Prof. G. Dalman is similarly responsible for the Song of Songs. The books of Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah fell to Prof. M. Loehr; and the book of Ecclesiastes has passed through the able hands of Dr. Driver. Dr. Kittel accepts in all cases the responsibility for the form of the Masoretic text itself, and he explains in the brief 'Monitum ad Lectorem' accompanying the volume that he has also had a hand in the preparation of a number of notes. The list of 'Corrigenda' to both volumes cannot be described as complete. The edition will, as we said in our notice of vol. i., no doubt be widely used.

The Old Covenant, commonly called the Old Testament. Translated from the Septuagint by Charles Thomson, late Secretary to the Congress of the United States. A New Edition by S. F. Pells. 2 vols. (Hove, the editor.)—Mr. Pells's book is a second issue of the work which was noticed in *The Athenæum* of July 2nd, 1904. The only difference is that there is an addition of 29 pages to the Preface. In this he endeavours to strengthen his previous arguments to prove that the Septuagint was the Bible used by Christ, and therefore inspired; that it is far superior to the Hebrew text; that it is "the Bible—and the only Bible—on which the Christian Church was founded and the New Testament written, and was once the Bible of the Churches of England for a thousand years." His mode of convincing his readers is by an appeal to various writers who have made statements favourable to his opinion. Some of these authors deserve great respect, others are antiquated and uncritical. He urges strongly that the universities or the Bible Society should provide an English translation of the Septuagint—a request which would be supported by a large number of people. Mr. Pells's enthusiasm deserves great praise, and his work can only do good in drawing greater attention to the merits of the Septuagint.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Pauline and other Studies in Early Christian History. By W. M. Ramsay. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—There are two classes of essays in this volume by Sir W. M. Ramsay, and these show an author who may be divided into two parts. In 'The Worship of the Virgin Mary at Ephesus' and 'The Permanence of Religion at Holy Places in Western Asia' we see the Eastern traveller who is first, almost without a second, in his own department of archaeology; while

in such writings as 'Shall We hear Evidence or Not?' and 'The Statesmanship of Paul' we have a critic in that series of big and little critics which goes on *ad infinitum*.

The first essay, 'Shall We hear Evidence or Not?' deals with the conversion of St. Paul, and its purpose is to establish as a fact in history the revelation, as recorded in Acts, which accompanied that conversion. "We are driven to the conclusion," our author properly says, "that St. Paul's vision is one of the things about which evidence ought to be scrutinised and examined without any foregone conclusion in one's mind"; yet in the next sentence he contradicts his own conclusion by asserting that "it is part of our view that the Divine nature, if it is really existent in our world, must in some way come into relation to man, and affect mankind." Before establishing his canon for the testing of evidence Prof. Ramsay had reached certain definite conclusions. Saul, from his childhood, he believes, must have "been filled with the desire and hope of hearing for himself the Divine voice"; and he holds that "revelation of the Divine to the human is a necessary part of the order of nature." Though definite in his own thought regarding this function of nature, he does not tell us anything about nature, and does not show us how the revelation on the road to Damascus belongs to nature. Most critics do wish to hear evidence and examine it according to Prof. Ramsay's canon, only we are anxious to approach it without such conclusions as those reached by him.

The essay on 'The Statesmanship of Paul' reveals the Apostle as a man with an imperial policy. He could not grow up, we are told, "as a citizen of Rome and of Tarsus, and yet remain blind to the power and the spiritual opportunities of Jews and Judaism in the Empire." In another passage Prof. Ramsay asks if Paul saw that power, and he does not answer the question directly, but states that "at that time it was far clearer to the thinking mind than it is now." We do not know what Saul of Tarsus thought; but we have this important fact, not to be explained away, that Saul went to Jerusalem, where, after the strictest sect of his religion, he lived a Pharisee. What vision had the Pharisees in Jerusalem of the power of Judaism in the Empire? In Jerusalem Saul persecuted the Christians because they degraded his ideal, and must be destroyed if Judaism was to reach its destined glory in the world. But how did they degrade his ideal, which, Prof. Ramsay affirms, was concerned with the spiritual opportunities of Judaism in the Empire? Were the Christians not spiritual? After his conversion, though not perhaps even at the time of his first missionary journey, Paul became conscious of a purpose affecting the Roman world. That purpose, it appears, was not a simple scheme of preaching the Gospel, under a real but indefinite belief in the spiritual opportunities of Christianity in the Empire, but was a deliberate choice of important places, such as Ephesus, as centres for the planting of churches. His purpose was to conquer the Empire, as may be seen from "the organisation and articulation of his scattered congregations into the great unity of the Church."

Prof. Ramsay asks what verdict has been pronounced by history on Paul's idea; but there is an important question regarding this plan of the conquest of the Empire. Did Paul or did Jesus originate it? The Founder of Christianity, so far as our records show, did not organize the Church, but the universality of the fundamental ideas of Jesus involved the conquest of the world. It was certainly Paul who planted Churches,

and let it be granted that he selected the most suitable centres in the Empire, as it was surely Jesus, before Paul, who had in His spiritual vision the conquest of the whole world. There is also an important question regarding the belief of the first Christian communities in the Second Advent. Did Paul expect an immediate advent? and, if he did, how did the expectation affect his ideal of the conquest of the Empire? The Thessalonian Epistles contain definite teaching regarding the Parousia, and it is necessary to relate that teaching to the idea of the conquest of the Empire through an organized Church.

A Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels. Edited by James Hastings. Vol. I. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—This volume extends from 'Aaron' to 'Knowledge,' and the work when completed will "include everything that the Gospels contain, whether directly related to Christ or not." Dr. Hastings's name is associated with the well-known 'Dictionary of the Bible,' and is a guarantee of scholarship. For this book he has secured the help of Profs. Nestle of Maulbronn, Weiss of Marburg, and Sanday of Oxford, and other recognized scholars of Britain and America. All the names in the Gospels or other New Testament writings which are in any way associated with Christ are included; but there are also articles on such subjects as Accommodation, Asceticism, Atonement. The treatment is in many cases expository, as the book is "first of all a preacher's Dictionary." Some of the contributors have not forgotten that they are, or have been, themselves preachers, and we find purely scholarly articles followed by disquisitions not far removed from sermons. Even in the condensed and suggestive article 'Historical' there is this pious ejaculation: "Better a dazzled faith than blind unbelief." There is no incongruity in the writer on the Acts of the Apostles declaring that it was not composed by St. Luke, and the writer on the Fourth Gospel contending that it is the work of John, the son of Zebedee; though it may be conjectured that the conclusions would have been different had the writers exchanged their subjects. There is confusion, as there is apt to be difficulty for the preacher using this dictionary, when articles do not agree. The writer of 'Gospels,' for example, says that

"St. John's Gospel has the air of being an attempt to write a history, a spiritual history if you will, still a history, an orderly statement of words and deeds meditated on in the study, and recorded as they emerged from the writer's inner consciousness after the lapse of many years";

while under 'Gospel of John' are the words, "But it should be perfectly obvious that its author did not mean it to be studied as a plain historical narrative."

Apart from varieties of opinion, which are inevitable where many contributors are concerned, the dictionary is a scholarly work, which ought to foster learning among the preachers for whom it is written.

St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. The Greek Text, with Notes and Addenda by the late B. F. Westcott. (Macmillan & Co.)—Westcott left behind him in manuscript a commentary on this Epistle. Mr. Schulhof was requested by the Bishop's son to prepare it for the press; but it was discovered that the notes on chap. ii. were missing. This occasioned a delay of eighteen months, and the consequence is that the commentary now appears after the lapse of four years from the time when Mr. Schulhof was entrusted with the work. The editor had no great difficulty with the commentary, for it was fairly complete;

but Westcott had not written any introduction. Scraps of his writing were, indeed, found in regard to various questions connected with the Epistle, but nothing continuous or finished. Mr. Schulhof has decided to publish these scraps, and fill them up by extracts from the other books of the Bishop or from the works of Lightfoot, Hort, and Davies. The result is altogether unsatisfactory. In our opinion it would have been much better to print the commentary without additional matter, or, in other words, without what Mr. Schulhof calls a "nominal Introduction." Mr. Schulhof's excuse is that,

"if less generally useful, the book as it stands will, we have reason to hope, be specifically more acceptable to scholars, at any rate in the University which owes so much to the great teacher."

The commentary is excellent, but it is not such as it would have been if Westcott had lived to see it through the press, and it is defective in not dealing with the important questions which have been recently raised and discussed in regard to the authorship of the Epistle—its unity, the purpose of its composition, and its connexion with the Epistle to the Colossians.

HISTORY.

A History of the Revised Version of the New Testament. By the Rev. Samuel Hemphill. (Elliot Stock.)—"This little book," the author tells us, "appeals to no mere historical or literary interest." It is a pity, therefore, that he calls it a history—though, after all, the title is not altogether inept, since a short and interesting account is given of the demand for a revision of the English Bible, the revisers, their work, and its reception. Dr. Hemphill is anxious that his readers should study

"the glaring incongruity between the Revised Version of the New Testament and the Revised Version of the Old Testament;.....and use their influence to get the New Testament, or at least the Gospels, revised over again on similar lines to those which the Old Testament Revisers followed."

He shows in his narrative that "the Cambridge trio"—Hort, Westcott, and Lightfoot—had the greatest influence in settling the Greek text; and this work is a protest against that influence. In answer to him it may be argued that no new text, determined by any body of revisers, would command general acceptance, and that a translation must be literal, whatever literary graces it may display. We have the Authorized Version for general use, and few are now likely to discard it. The English readers who do not understand Greek must be content to know that the Greek text is not a fixed and undisputed document; and, since they can get no more, they must be satisfied with a translation, which may be questioned, of a text which also may be questioned.

John Calvin, the Organiser of Reformed Protestantism. By Williston Walker. (Putnam's Sons.)—This volume is the latest addition to the "Heroes of the Reformation" series, edited by Prof. S. M. Jackson. There can be no dispute regarding Calvin's right to a place among these heroes; and the wonder is that, though many French and German writers have published biographies of the Reformer, histories of the man and his work have so seldom appeared in English. Calvinism has impressed itself on English, Scottish, and American religion; and there is ample justification, therefore, for a life in English of the founder of that theological system. Calvin's was a busy and strenuous career in times of political and ecclesiastical stress and strain, and the city of Geneva, where the Reformer was virtually

dictator, is in itself an exciting study. Prof. Walker has written an excellent biography, and has not done violence to history by serving stirring events on dull and prosy pages. He has furnished a graphic and interesting sketch of Calvin's career from his birth in Noyon till his death in Geneva, "where in some now undeterminable spot in the ancient Genevan acre of God rests all that was mortal of the Reformer." The biography shows us a man human and friendly, and not himself the victim of the Calvinism which Burns scorned in his satires. Prof. Walker, within the limitations of a single volume, has given but a meagre account of Calvin's theological system, which, if it can be separated from its author, is from its visible and permanent effects of more value than his biography. It may, of course, be argued that the system is well known, and that the man himself is not. We accept what is given, and return thanks for a very good book.

Handbook to the Controversy with Rome. By Karl von Hase. Translated and edited with Notes by A. W. Streane. 2 vols. (Religious Tract Society.)—The translation is made from the seventh edition of the 'Handbuch der Protestantischen Polemik gegen die Römisch-katholische Kirche,' which itself first appeared in 1862. Hase, who early in his career suffered imprisonment for his liberal political principles, was in all his literary works a keen controversialist, but he was not a bitter enemy; and, whatever opponents may say of the arguments of this book, they cannot complain of abuse and misrepresentation. The work as now offered to English readers is in two large volumes, and is something more than we generally mean by a handbook. It is divided into three main parts, the first of which deals with the Catholic and Protestant ideas of the Church, with unity and infallibility, and with the priesthood, the episcopate, and the Papacy. In the second part there is a discussion of the doctrine of salvation, and, connected therewith, of works of supererogation, monasticism, the cult of Mary, and the sacraments. The third part is devoted to the consideration of the subjects of worship, art, science and literature, and politics and nationality. The author treats the different points with great fullness, argues with courtesy, and presents history so as to interest the reader. A complaint might be made that in certain parts, notably in regard to the Papal States, there is more history than a handbook of controversy requires; but this completeness will make Hase's work valuable to students.

The translation, for which Dr. Streane is responsible, does not fail to suggest in many places that it must have had a German original. As editor Dr. Streane is responsible for the statement that the Essenes were "a Jewish communistic sect of the second century." Hase, speaking of the household of Napoleon III., makes mention of the Spanish woman, and the editor in a note explains that she was "Isabella II., who resigned the throne in favour of her eldest son (afterwards Alphonso XII.) in 1870." Isabella II. had her own troubles, but, fortunately for her reputation, it was not she who sided with those who "put an end to peace in the emperor's own house"; and it was another Spanish woman who said, "You may call it what you will, instinct, presentiment, or superstition: I am convinced that my son will not mount the throne if we forsake the Holy Father." The son of the Spanish woman who spoke these words did not mount the throne of France.

Dr. John Oman's *The Problem of Faith and Freedom in the Last Two*

Centuries (Hodder & Stoughton) is one of the many indications afforded by recent literature of the truth of a dictum of Creighton, that the historian of the future would more and more be concerned with the inner development of thought and the connexion of ideas, and less with the external scaffolding of facts. Dr. Oman's lectures are an attempt to envisage the history of religion since the Reformation from the standpoint of a man interested in the cause of human freedom and believing it to be the same thing as spiritual religion. The writer's philosophical and theological equipment for his task is considerable, and his analysis of certain elements of the question—notably the influence of Ritschl—is excellent and illuminating. He speaks as a thoroughgoing individualist, and with entire adhesion to the Protestant theory of religion and the world. Since there is no doubt about the writer's prejudices, there is no danger from them. We do not expect such a man to be fair to Newman, for it is impossible that he should understand him. His account of the mediæval Church seems to us also misleading and inadequate. But all this is inevitable when once hostility to the social conscience is taken as the starting-point. The author's dislike of institutions and authority of all sorts is so thoroughgoing that it is hard to say how far he would be logically justified in accepting the authority of the Founder of Christianity. He condemns—and condemns rightly—the evils of probabilism and the corruption of the moral standard that too often followed from casuistry.

The book is not so much a history as a comment on history, the more interesting and stimulating because it is from a standpoint directly antagonistic to sacramental Christianity. It will be serviceable to many as a readable introduction to some of the great masters of European thought, and its insistence on freedom as the key to the religious problem is admirable. Only we think freedom is relative to an ordered community, and that the highest ideal is not that of doing exactly what one likes. The intellectual and moral bankruptcy that results from this misconception is abundantly illustrated to-day. Even the Commonwealth of Letters of which the writer speaks is as much subject to authority as the Church, and at times equally unfair in its intolerance. One thing, however, is clear—the purely atomistic conception of both State and Church is dead, and has been replaced by the organic idea of society. About this idea the author seems to know little and care less; the word "institution" is to him a term of contempt. He has, in fact, the defects of individualist Protestantism; but he has also its good qualities, and that makes his book suggestive and interesting.

Christian Origins. By Otto Pfeiderer. Translated by Daniel A. Huebsch. (Fisher Unwin.)—The author explains that "this book is the outcome of public lectures, delivered at the University of Berlin, in the presence of the students of all departments and many non-collegiate visitors of both sexes." The popular character of the lectures may account for the absence of needed notes and the presence of unsupported assertions. Prof. Pfeiderer professes that the "view point" from which the origin of Christianity is described is "purely historical," and that his book has not been written for those who are satisfied with the traditional Church faith. That Church faith, it may be pointed out, is not altogether separated from the "view point" of Prof. Pfeiderer, since it connects Christianity with Judaism. The Church of the second century considered Marcion a heretic for casting

away the Old Testament, or, rather, for refusing to accept the God of the Jews as his God.

In the first lectures contained in this book the subjects considered are Greek philosophy, the philosophy of Philo and Judaism, and also Jesus and the Messianic Congregation; and all these are treated under the head of 'Preparation and Foundation of Christianity.' The second section, called 'The Evolution of Early Christianity into the Church,' deals with St. Paul, the Gospels, Gnosticism, and the establishment of Church authority. It may be admitted at once that Prof. Pfeiderer in rejecting Christianity as in any sense a special or unique revelation, and in finding a place for it in the movement or evolution of religious thought, follows what might be called the historical method; but it would be nonsense to say that his own methods and conclusions are in all cases historical. The lecture on the Gospel of John, for example, is full of rash assertions. He is certainly entitled to question the value of the facts in the Fourth Gospel which contradict those in the Synoptics; but would any one with a respect for history say that the account of the miracle at Cana was founded neither on fact nor legend, but was merely an "ideal motive cast in allegorical form"? Then, again, St. John's narrative of those who stood at the Cross is declared to be unmixed allegory, and it is said that,

"as in the narrative of the wedding at Cana, the mother of Jesus here stands for the Christian congregation, and the favorite disciple is the ideal apostle in the sense of the fourth Evangelist; he is declared to be the true spiritual brother of the Lord and the proper guiding head of the congregation, probably in opposition to Jacobus, the physical brother of Jesus, the head of the early congregation at Jerusalem, whom our Evangelist did not choose to recognize as a spiritual relative of Jesus."

We are asked to believe that the Evangelist "wished to narrate history," and also that the statement that Mary was entrusted to the care of John means that the congregation was placed under John, who never was its head, in opposition to James, who was head only of the Jerusalem Church, and who, apart from the narrative in Acts, was not recognized by Paul and the Gentiles. The solution of the problem of the Fourth Gospel is not to be found in a theory which represents the Evangelist setting forth his own literary inventions as historical facts, and substituting fables for well-known events.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Colonials in South Africa, 1899-1902, is by Mr. John Stirling, whose similar volume on 'Our Regiments' we praised in *The Athenæum* of January 9th, 1904. Such books are difficult to construct in artistic fashion. Readers who want to find the performances of the Imperial Light Horse may be "bored" with all the rest. Canadians and New Zealanders may be equally "parochial," to turn against them the hard word by which they are wont to describe the insularity of the Mother Country. The result of the sectional treatment required by "the author's aim to give a fair idea of the services of each" involves much repetition. The same fight figures over and over again. A better plan might have been to give a more consecutive narrative, and a full index with plentiful cross-references. The author was in his former volume unduly lenient in the case of Magersfontein. On the other hand, he was more justly critical than others as regards staff orders from

Head-Quarters at Bloemfontein and Pretoria. In his present book he again departs from usage by some "revelations" as to the Carrington failure, and may be held to think for himself—an unusual virtue. As was the other, this volume is published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons.

From Fiji to the Cannibal Islands, by Beatrice Grimshaw (Eveleigh Nash), would be excellent were it not for lapses into subjects beyond the writer's competence. At her best she reminds us, now of Miss Durham and Miss Kingsley, and now of Miss Violet Markham: in other words, she has much power of lively narrative, and also real ability to describe places visited. She is adventurous, and journeyed in little-known parts of the Fiji and new Hebrides groups of islands. She makes her horse live for us, as Anatole France does "Riquet," and Miss Durham her two constables—one "Christian" and one Turk. Her account of the timber of Fiji is a serious piece of commercial work. On the other hand, our author shovels into her volume the ill-digested Imperial strategy of others. France, she thinks, may use the new Hebrides ("an excellent site for a naval base") as "a hornets' nest." All this is prehistoric doctrine. The concentration of fleets begun by us is now imitated by France, and she recognizes that she can no more spare a fleet to defend even New Caledonia against our colonies than a fleet to defend Martinique against the United States, or a fleet to defend French India against Japan. "The Anglo-French Convention" did not, as did the French "Convention," "sit," either "in London" or elsewhere. "The exchange of Mauritius for the group" (the New Hebrides) was as much a matter for the late Prime Minister of one colony as the exchange of Ireland, and the statement that "the French refused to consider it" is an amazing cock-and-bull.

On the Native Policy of our colony of Fiji, and on that to be established in the New Hebrides by the British and the French High Commissioners, and the British and French Resident Commissioners, representing "the two Signatory Powers," in the "region of joint influence," our author is not a safe guide. She is free from the usual respect for humanity, or "inherited prejudice," by which it is for the most part replaced where missing. Her native courier had discovered and presumed upon this peculiarity, when he picked out in Tanna for her dinner "all same place, Tannaman he eat woman, leg you got in one-fellow bone." She adds in explanation, "The missionary... had given me a thigh-bone, which I wanted to keep as a memento." She wilfully walked on a tabooed path, and writes, "A native woman would have been promptly knocked on the head if she had committed such a sacrilege.... the white race must not be expected to conform to native regulations." She attended a great sacred dance, and photographed performers, although "our presence was not enjoyed. Sullen... faces had watched every movement." Nevertheless she points out that these "degraded savages," who consider "murder a fine-art, and treachery the highest of accomplishments," were justly counted on by her to behave like gentlemen in most trying circumstances: "unarmed.... we should not be molested." To our author "the untamed New Hebridean... is treacherous, murderous, and vindictive.... almost devoid of gratitude.... too cowardly to meet an enemy face to face." "The New Hebrides will never be completely tamed except by force." The Convention seems to contem-

plate disarmament ("possession of prohibited arms"). This means perpetual war between the new British and French native constables, protecting the white planters of the coast, and the tribes of the mountain interior, who will be shot down gradually in the course of the taming process. Our author assures us that "the 'blackbirding' days are gone in the New Hebrides." Twenty-five pages further on she describes the process in every detail as it still exists. The ship lies off, its "boats are manned only by natives from another island." They keep "the natives on shore covered with their rifles" while they debate "the bonuses that were to be given to the relatives." Hence the murders, and the "punitive visits" of our ships of war. In another chapter we have a picture of a "Recruiting Schooner," "that enjoyed a rather unsavoury reputation.... over illegal recruiting" and "bad faith." On the fresh occasion described, the terms of "enlistment" had been broken; the natives on shore, though elsewhere "destitute of affections," "had been asking angrily where were the friends that the schooner should have brought back." In the islands themselves, of the planters, "some are good fellows,.... some are not." In the latter case we find the words "flog him for the smallest cause, and count his life worth nothing more than the few pounds you have paid the schooner captain." "Dark stories" follow that are worse. The condemnation of our Fiji labour system is unintentional, but equally striking.

A Question of Colour: a Study of South Africa. (Blackwood.)—The anonymous author of this little work is well acquainted with his subject, even if we are mistaken in supposing him to be connected by descent with the people whose cause he ably pleads. Many pages are occupied with quotations from Blue-books and Government reports; but in view of the general ignorance we can only be thankful when any portion of the valuable facts from time to time entombed therein and conveniently shelved is made available for a wider public, in a readable form. Readable the book before us certainly is, whatever view may be taken of the writer's conclusions, and those conclusions, in the form here presented, few we fancy will care to dispute. Neither does it seem possible to quarrel with his facts, drawn in great part, if not entirely, from unimpeachable official sources. The gulf between assent and practice, alas! is not so easily bridged.

The standpoint of the writer is that of the educated Christian native belonging to the Church of South Africa; and naturally enough his sympathies are with those who feel that

"we are all the subjects of the same king and under the same Government with the white people. We should not aim at separating ourselves from them and having a sort of country of our own. We must live amongst them, and look forward to the time when we will be placed entirely under the same laws as the white people amongst whom we live. Our independent existence as a people has passed away long ago."

But he is also capable of appreciating the position of the tribal native; and the chapter headed 'Marriage Customs,' in particular, deserves careful consideration. We had marked several other passages for quotation, but must content ourselves with a reference to the passage on native labour extracted from the Report of the Native Commission, 1903-5 (pp. 161-3), which furnishes a welcome corrective for the comfortable theory of native idleness. We are disposed to think that along the lines here indicated lies the true solution of a

most difficult problem. Amid much which commands our unreserved sympathy, we find one matter for regret: the writer quotes (pp. 108-10) the story of Maqamusele in a form which shows him to be under the impression that the murder of that noble Zulu was ordered by Cetshwayo, who, in fact, knew nothing about it.

In the introduction by Mr. F. F. Gordon to *Wayside India*, by Maud Power (Waterford, Downey & Co.; London, Simpkin & Marshall), admiration is expressed for the faithful conception of the country conveyed in the text and illustrations by the author. The compliment is deserved; for the tour—chiefly in Southern India, extending no further north than Agra—is pleasantly described, without pretence of fine writing, but with defects not uncommon in correspondence conveying first impressions of a strange land. Care in correcting proofs would have eliminated most of these, of which the following are samples: p. 72 and elsewhere, "Naudi" for Nandi; p. 93, "Cassirina," a species of tree, probably for Casuarina, of which there are many plantations in Southern India. Of white ants we are told on p. 104: "They do not attack humanity, but when disturbed during the daytime will hide themselves down under the skin, making a terrible wound." If the skin belongs to humanity, it is not easy to imagine the wound without an attack. Forty rupees are not worth about 2l. 10s.

To pass from these slips, it is pleasant to praise the illustrations. Some are much better than others, but all show excellent quality in sketches of clean, direct work, a consequence of which is satisfactory reproduction in colour. The atmospheric effect of damp heat is well conveyed in the 'View from the Shore of Elephanta Island, Bombay'; whilst 'Flowers at Bangalore,' and 'Ulsoor Tank, Bangalore,' are of unusual merit. The general get-up of the book leaves nothing to be desired.

The Soul Market. By O. C. Malvery. (Hutchinson & Co.)—The author of these autobiographical sketches has had a fancy for impersonating various types of the destitute and labouring folk who people slums, and living their respective lives for short periods. Her risks were reduced by the vicinity of a burly champion, and her hardships mitigated by their temporary character and disinfectants. However, an exceptional degree of courage and endurance must have been needed for persistence in the experiences here recorded with considerable vivacity and descriptive power. Little is added to what the two Mr. Booths and others have already told us about the miseries of poverty, the undesirability of admitting pauper and criminal aliens, and the abominations in food due to inefficient inspection; but the cleverly delineated views from an inner standpoint are more fresh and impressive than methodical statistics. Desultory criticisms of the methods of so-called charity and suggestions for the diminution of obvious evils are interspersed. The author is not a one-sided critic: she avers that the poor are as bad as the rich. Yet she has found much to say in praise of their kindness and cheerfulness.

A Pastoral Bishop: a Memoir of Alexander Chinnery-Haldane. By Thomas Isaac Ball. (Longmans & Co.)—Dr. Chinnery-Haldane, known in the Episcopal Church in Scotland as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, lived a most exemplary life as a priest and as a bishop, but his career was singularly uneventful. His biographer has recorded no striking incidents. He has, however, presented the portrait of a man of piety devoted to his Church. Dr. Ball hopes that

he has "helped English Churchmen to understand a little better the way in which a Church, which is an integral part of the great Anglican Communion, does its work in the Northern kingdom." It is doubtful if Dr. Ball is entitled to illustrate the "work in the Northern kingdom" by his present example. We, of course, have no bias against the religious opinions of any man whose portrait is presented to us or against his ceremonial practices; but we may ask if he is a typical cleric of his Church. Though we may not be able to give a satisfactory answer to that question in reference to Bishop Chinnery-Haldane, we have read this book with interest as a veritable history of a man who was, according to the ordinary use of the words, an extreme Ritualist. Bishop Chinnery-Haldane was not an original thinker, and has left no theological or literary works. His theological position may be seen from the fact that he took whatever possessed Catholic sanction, and the proof of the Catholic sanction of a doctrine or rite was its acceptance *semper, ubique, ab omnibus*. In sympathy with St. Vincent of Lérins, the Bishop, Dr. Ball tells us, was a disciple of St. Anselm "as to the doctrine of the Atonement"; but we are not informed how Anselm's statement of the doctrine bears the test formulated by Vincent. Dr. Ball, with hardly a striking incident to use, has contrived to write an interesting book, and his sympathy with his subject is evident. Historical exactitude should have prevented him from naming the Church of Scotland "the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland," since there is only one established Church in that country; and exactitude would not dictate the phrase "Church people or dissidents," unless he who uses it means that in reference to Scotland Church people are Presbyterians, and dissidents include Episcopalians. Bishop Chinnery-Haldane, though a Scotsman, recognized the fact that, as regards Presbyterian and other Protestant Churches, "the vast majority who belong to them have simply inherited their ecclesiastical position, as a tradition some three hundred years old"; and Dr. Ball offers the pious opinion that "it would be absurd to regard them as morally or spiritually responsible for being in separation from the Catholic and Apostolic Church." Dr. Ball evidently refuses to condemn a nation.

The Works of Charles Dickens. National Edition. — Vols. VI.—IX. *Oliver Twist*; *Nicholas Nickleby*; *The Old Curiosity Shop*. (Chapman & Hall.)—This admirable and elaborate edition of Dickens continues to make steady advance, and justifies in every way the applause with which the earliest volumes were received. In the present set of books we have a story entirely illustrated by George Cruikshank, except for a vignette and a cover design by Phiz. Fagin is one of the good things of a great artist, for such we have always maintained Cruikshank to be. His Bumble, as seen in chap. ii., is no malevolent caricature, but a figure full of character, and far preferable to the insipid good-humour which seems to be indicated in Phiz's vignette of the same character. Sikes is generally excellent, but some of the later plates in the story are so inferior that one cannot wonder at Dickens's protest concerning them. If we had any strong interest in Rose Maylie, we should feel oppressed at the pictures of her; but she inspires little or none.

In 'Nicholas Nickleby' and 'The Old Curiosity Shop' we enter on a steady course of illustration by Phiz, who began as a young man of twenty-one with 'Pickwick,' and

remained in association with Dickens for over twenty years. It is customary to abuse Phiz as a mere caricaturist. He is notoriously unequal, but his comic work certainly shines in comparison with the extra illustrations by other artists included here. 'Tilda Price dressing for the Tea-Party' and 'Kate Nickleby sitting for her Portrait,' by Frank Stone, are mere fashion plates, as devoid of character as the 'Mrs. Quilp' of H. Warren, or the 'Barbara' of Kenny Meadows. Cattermole is excellent in his architectural studies for 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' but he gives Little Nell an inordinately long neck.

Too much has been said about the caricaturing by artists of Dickens's figures. They are mainly grotesques, belonging to mythology, as Mr. Chesterton says, rather than real life. Those who wallow in the pathos and sentiment of Dickens ask too much of the illustrator. We do not think it would be easy, for instance, to make a reasonable or pathetic figure of

"a tall man of middle age, with two goggle eyes whereof one was a fixture, a rubicund nose, a cadaverous face, and a suit of clothes (if the term be allowable, when they suited him not at all) much the worse for wear, very much too small, and placed upon such a short allowance of buttons that it was marvellous how he contrived to keep them on."

MESSRS. DENT are continuing steadily their issue of Dumas's stories. Some of these are little known, but fully as entertaining as the efforts of what is regarded as superior modern fiction. Recent additions are *Black*, which is a capital story of a dog, and *Agénor de Mauléon*, 2 vols., which begins in the moving times of 1388, introducing some world-famous figures; while *The Chevalier d'Harmental* and *The Regent's Daughter* belong to the period of history in which Dumas is pre-eminent, and repeat something of the charm which has made D'Artagnan, with his foes, friends, and masters, immortal.

The New German and English Dictionary, compiled from the Best Authorities in Both Languages, revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Breul (Cassell & Co.), more than justifies its claims to improvement upon the older work of Miss E. Weir. Extensive additions have been made, numerous errors have been rectified, and both the German-English and the English-German portions have been brought thoroughly up to date in all respects. The former especially is remarkably full; we have subjected it to various trials in the matter of rare and unlikely words, and it has strangely stood the test. We note that the common colloquial and proverbial expressions are profusely represented, and are often rendered with peculiar felicity. The arrangement is admirable, and the editor has successfully managed to preserve the popular features of the work without sacrificing more strictly scientific requirements. Altogether the endeavour to make this "the best English-German dictionary in one volume at a moderate price" has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Glimpses of Ancient Leicester. By Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—We are glad to see that the reception given to the first edition of this book, originally published in 1891, has justified the issue of a second. Both letterpress and illustrations are somewhat improved. The most interesting part of the book is that concerned with the siege of Leicester in 1645.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS send us over twenty packets of their Pictorial Post Cards which are available in astonishing variety. They include a great deal of clever

drawing, sketches of English cathedrals, the London Charterhouse, and Australian mining, as well as the inevitable actress.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Brastow (L. O.), *The Modern Pulpit*, 6/6 net. A study of homiletic sources and characteristics.
 Convocation Prayer Book, 5/ net. The Book of Common Prayer, with altered rubrics, showing what would be the condition of the book if amended in conformity with the recommendations of the Convocations of Canterbury and York contained in reports presented to the Queen in 1879.
 Cuthbert (Father), *A Tuscan Penitent*, 4/6 net. The life and legend of St. Margaret of Cortona.
 Faith of a Free Church, and other Essays, by S. M. Crothers, S. Fletcher Williams, H. W. Crosskey, J. E. Carpenter, C. Beard, A. Webster, S. N. Sastri, W. C. Bowle, and R. A. Armstrong.
 Pictnam (G. H.), *The Censorship of the Church of Rome*, Vol. I., 10s. 6d. net.
 Shaku (Rt. Rev. S.), *Sermons of a Buddhist Abbot*, 4/6 net. Addresses on religious subjects, including the Sutra of forty-two chapters, translated by D. T. Suzuki.
 Spurgeon (C. H.), *The Greatest Fight in the World*, 6d. Conference address.—The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, Vol. LIII., 5/ net. Revised edition of Sermons.—The Old Gospel and the New Theology, 1/ Twelve sermons.

Law.

- Craies (W. F.), *A Treatise on Statute Law*, 23/ Founded on Hardestale on Statutory Law.
 Hershey (A. S.), *The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War*, 3 vols. net.
 Ringwood (R.), *Outlines of Banking Law*, 5/.
 Yearly County-Court Practice, 1907, 2 vols., 25/.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Abendschein (A.), *The Secret of the Old Masters*, 4/6 net. The contents are: The Mystery; The Three Oils; Absorbent Ground versus Non-Absorbent; Temper; The "Venetian Secret" "Dead Color"; Three Colors; Titian's Principles Unchanged; The Method Invisible; The True Medium of Vehicle; Durable Colors; Retouching and Final Varnish.
 Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania: Series A, Cuneiform Texts, edited by H. V. Hilprecht, Vol. XX, Part I.
 Carroll (J.), *Drawing of Foliage, Flowers, and Fruit*, Enlarged Edition, 2/6. Forty examples of foliated design.
 Coenen (E.), *Glass, China, Silver*, 6/ net. Essays in connexion with the Willet-Holthuisen Museum Collection, Amsterdam, with 32 illustrations.
 Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum: Series I, 50 plates.

Poetry and Drama.

- Æschylus in English Verse, Part II., by A. S. Way, 3/6 net.
 Alexander (L. C.), *The Testament of Omar Khayyám*, 3/6 net.
 Arnold (M.), 2/6 net. With an Introduction by Mrs. Meynell. A volume of the Red-Letter Library.
 Bell (A. H. E.), *Childe Roland, and other Poems*, 6/.
 Blok (L. J.), *Many Moods and Many Minds*, Poems.
 Burns (R.), 2/6 net. With an Introduction by N. Munro. A volume of the Red-Letter Library.
 Dawson (C. W.), *The Worker, and other Poems*, 5/ net.
 Hensley (Almon), *The Heart of a Woman*, Poems, 6/ net.
 Kingston (R.), *The Coming of Spring, and other Poems*, 3/6 net.
 Mackaye (P.), *Jeanne d'Arc*, 5/ net. A dramatic poem in five acts.
 Robertson (F. W.), *Wordsworth: a Criticism*, 1/ net.
 Sheridan (R. B.), *Major Dramas*, edited by G. H. Nettleton, 4/.

Bibliography.

- Kirkwood (J.), *Two Tracts on the Founding and Maintaining of Parochial Libraries in Scotland*. Issued in the series dealing with Literature of Libraries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, edited by J. C. Dana and H. W. Kent.
 Philosophy.
 Fullerton (G. S.), *An Introduction to Philosophy*, 7/ net. Those who have found the author's "System of Metaphysics" difficult to understand in any part may follow the simple statement contained in this book, and then return, if they will, to the more bulky volume.
 Mitchell (W.), *Structure and Growth of the Mind*, 10/ net.
 Ormond (A. T.), *Concepts of Philosophy*, 17/ net. In three parts. Part I. deals with Analysis, Part II. with Synthesis, and Part III. with Deductions.
 Sidgwick (H.), *The Methods of Ethics*, Seventh Edition, 8/6 net.

History and Biography.

- Grote (G.), *A History of Greece from the Time of Solon to 403 B.C.*, 5/ net. Condensed and edited, with notes and appendices, by J. M. Mitchell and M. O. B. Caspari.
 Sichel (W.), *Emma, Lady Hamilton*, Third Edition, Revised, 7/6 net. For former notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 21st, 1905.

Geography and Travel.

- Aspinall (A. E.), *The Pocket Guide to the West Indies*, 6/.
 Champney (E. W.), *Romance of the Italian Villas: Northern Italy*, 15/ net.
 Cotton (Sir H.), *New India*, New Edition, 3/6 net. For former review see *Athen.*, May 7th, 1904.
 Dampier (W.), *Dampier's Voyages*, edited by John Masefield, 2 vols., 25/ net.
 Ewing (W.), *Arab and Druze at Home*, 5/ net. A record of travel and intercourse with the peoples east of the Jordan, with 31 illustrations.
 James (H.), *The American Scene*, 12/6 net.
 Kelly's Directory of Monmouthshire and South Wales, 1907, 30/.

Mallik (M. C.), Impressions of a Wanderer. The author deals with the language, coinage, and physical and moral features of Norway, Japan and the Far East, the Near East, and the Middle West.
Pleydell (K. M.), Sketches of life in Morocco, 6/
Zig-Zag Rambles; or, Further Notes by the Way, by a Nomad on the Prowl, 6/

Education.

Harper (J. W.), Education and Social Life, 4/6 net.

Philology.

Haywood (A. H. W.), English-Hansa Vocabulary, 2/ net.
Seidel (A.), The Hansa Language Grammar (in English) and Vocabulary, 4/

School-Books.

Arnold's Lectures Françaises, Book III., edited by M. A. Gerthwohl, 1/6

Ashcroft (J.), Geometrical Exercises, 4 parts, 4d. each.

Inglis (A. J.) and Prettymann (V.), First Book in Latin, 3/6

Science.

Catten (G. B.), The Psychology of Alcoholism, 5/

Francine (A. P.), Pulmonary Tuberculosis, its Modern and Specialized Treatment, 9/ net.

Gant (L. W.), Elements of Electric Traction, 5/ net. For motomen and others.

Guyer (M. E.), Animal Micrology: Practical Exercises in Microscopical Methods, 9/ net.

Herdman (W. A.), Pearl Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar, with Supplementary Reports upon Marine Biology of Ceylon, Part V.

Hiscox (G. D.), Modern Steam Engineering in Theory and Practice, 12/6 net.

Hobbs (L. M.), The Thermodynamic Principles of Engine Design, 4/6 net.

Lodge (Sir O.), Electrons; or, the Nature and Properties of Negative Electricity, 6/ net. Is intended throughout for students of physics, and in places for specialists, but most of it may be taken as an exposition of a subject of general interest.

Nicholson (W. A.), Artillery Fire: the Battery, 5/ net.

Science Chemistry Papers, 2/6. The questions set at the Intermediate Science Examination of the University of London, 1882-1906.

Werner (A.), The Natives of British Central Africa, 6/ net. Belongs to the series, Native Races of the British Empire, which, edited by Northcote W. Thomas, is intended to supply in handy and readable form the needs of those who wish to learn something of the life of the uncivilized races of our empire.

Wood (J. R.), Tablet Manufacture; its History, Pharmacy, and Practice, 7/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Keith (L.), A Lass and her Lover, 2/6

Lang (A.), Tales of a Fairy Court, 3/6 net.

General Literature.

Archer (P.), The Humours of Shanwalla, 2/6

Bennett (A.), The Ghost, 2/6 net. A fantasia on modern themes.

Butler (Sir General W. F.), Red Cloud: a Tale of the Great Prairie, Cheaper Edition, 3/6.

Carnegie Institution of Washington, Year-Book No. 5, Reports on Investigations and Projects arranged under various headings.

Cassell's Book of Quotations, Proverbs, and Household Words, by W. Gurney Benham, 10/6 net. With full verbal index.

Chambers (R. W.), The Fighting Chance, 6/

Clark (V. S.), The Labour Movement in Australasia, 6/ net. A study in social democracy.

Contelburo Business Calendar for 1907, 3/6. Containing information of business holidays throughout the world, &c.

County Councils, Municipal Corporations and Local Authorities Compendium 1907, 10/6

Dawe (C.), Her Highness's Secretary, 6/

George (L.), The Planetary Daily Guide, 50c.

Goron (M. F.), The World of Crime, 3/6. True detective stories.

Graham (Winifred), World without End, 6/

Grant (Sadi), The Second Evil, 6/

Hamilton (C.), Adam's Clay, 6/

Harper (C. J.), Love in the Harbour, 6/. A longshore comedy.

Hazlitt's Essays, 2/6 net. With an Introduction by C. Whibley. A volume of the Red-Letter Library.

Kelley (L. E.), Three Hundred Things a Bright Girl Can Do, 6/ net.

Kernahan (Mrs. C.), The Disappearance of the Duke.

Langfield (J.), A Light-Hearted Rebellion, 6/

Loane (M.), The Next Street but One, 6/

Lysight (S. R.), Her Majesty's Rebels, 6/. It will be obvious to the reader that there are many points of resemblance between the public career of the hero of this book and that of Parnell. The author hopes it may be equally clear that no attempt has been made in the character of Desmond to suggest a portrait.

Macnamara (Dr.), School-Room Humour, Enlarged Edition, 1/

Mares (G. C.), Advertising that Tells, 1/6 net.

Maxwell (H.), In Slippery Places, 6/

Menkin (W.), The Life of an Empire, 6/ net. Treats of the growth of the Empire from its birth to its present position, some of its principal features in various parts of the world, the difficulties of ruling the Empire, its social problems, its relations with its neighbours, and its unity.

Miller (E.), Living Lies, 6/

Newlandsmith (E.), The Temple of Love, 1/ net.

Pasture (Mrs. H. de la), The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square, 6/

Paternoster (G. S.), The Folly of the Wives, 6/. The love story of a woman of wit and beauty, who awakes so keen a rivalry among her admirers that the result would be disastrous to herself had she the fear of Mrs. Grundy before her eyes.

Pear's Farmer's Diary and Account Book, 1907, Large Edition, 6/

Pointing Finger, The, by Rita, 6/

Powell (H.), Mrs. Henry Southby, 3/6

Pried (Mrs. C.), The Luck of the Leura, 0/

Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, January, 10/
Scott (J. R.), The Colonel of the Red Hussars, 6/
Sidgwick (Mrs. A.), The Kinsman, 6/
Snowden (K.), Kate Bannister, 6/
Stead (W. T.), Peers or People, an Appeal to History, 2/6 net.

Sutherland (W.), The Colonisation of Scotland, 1/ net. Written during an autumn sojourn in the Highlands, and appeared in *The Glasgow Herald*. The articles describe the development of the land system, and indicate the lines upon which further effort may be expected.

Swan (Edgar), A Fair Widow, 6/

Underhill (Evelyn), The Last Word, 6/

Wales (H.), The Yoke, 6/

White (F. M.), The Slave of Silence, 6/

World's Classics: Thackeray's Pendarvis, 2 vols.; Burke's Works, Vol. III., Sheridan's Plays; Scott's Lives of the Novelists; Holmes's The Poet at the Breakfast Table and The Professor at the Breakfast Table, 1/ net each.

Wyndham (H.), The Flare of the Footlights, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Leipoldt (J.), Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons, Part I., 3m, 60.

Wellhausen (J.), Erweiterungen u. Aenderungen im vierten Evangelium, 1m.

Law.

Kohler (J.) u. Mintz (M.), Die Patentgesetze aller Völker, Vol. I. Parts IV. and V., 14m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Regling (K.), Die griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren, 40m.

Wyse (T. de), Les Maitres italiens d'autrefois: Écoles du Nord, 5fr.

Music.

Marchal (H.), Paris: Souvenirs d'un Musicien, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bonnel (E.), Les Royalistes contre l'Armée, 1815-20, 2 vols., 12fr.

Herbette (M.), Une Ambassade persane sous Louis XIV., 5fr.

Picot (G.), Études d'Histoire contemporaine, 2 vols., 15fr.

Séché (L.), Études d'Histoire romantique: Alfred de Musset, 2 vols., 15fr.

Folk-lore.

Siecke (E.), Mythologische Bibliothek: Part I. Drachenkämpfe, Untersuchungen zur indogerman. Sagenkunde, 3m.

Philology.

Reitzenstein (R.), Der Anfang des Lexikons des Photios, hrsg., 7m.

Wohlgemuth (F.), Riesen u. Zwerge in der altfranzösischen erzählenden Dichtung, 2m.

* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

THE WOOD FIRE.

The firelight flickers on the walls,

The shadows mop and mow;

Without, the winter twilight falls

And the first winter snow.

My fir-cones fire the beechen twigs

Where still some frail leaves cling

Stray leaves that quiver on their sprigs,

As long ago in spring.

The fir-cones flare—they burn so bright

They light the dusky room,—

They cannot bring to me to-night

The pine-wood's old perfume.

I toss an acorn now and then

Among the oak-tree strays,

I watch the spoils of heath and glen

Together blink and blaze.

On the low hearth a dead leaf lies,

One leaf the flames have left,

Unting'd of autumn's sunset dyes,

Of summer's grace bereft.

My heart is like this dry dead leaf

Set in the hearth-light's glow—

Older than winter's oldest grief,

And colder than the snow.

ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

THE PRICE OF BOOKS.

WHILE the English publishers seem to be giving way and reducing the price of novels, the French publishers are seriously considering the need of raising it.

For some time, several of the inferior publishing firms have put into the market hundreds of thousands of cheap reprints of novels published within the last fifteen years. This swarm of more or less needed

popular editions seems to have choked all the outlets for new productions, and, for the present, publishers have ascertained that novels by new authors find no market.

It may be argued that cheap reprints by the thousand develop a taste for reading, and increase the number of bookbuyers; but at the present moment they have only served to reduce the buyers of new fiction, who are glad to find an opportunity of reading novels which passed unnoticed when first issued, and are now of importance on account of the fame since acquired by their authors.

Anxious to prevent their writers from going to these second-rate firms for popular reprints, some first-class publishing-houses have also started cheap collections of the sort. MM. Ollendorff, Flammarion, and Calmann-Lévy are issuing editions at 0fr. 95 of the most successful of their novelists. The last-named have agreed with less important firms to include in their own collection such reprints; they pay larger sums to authors, and so they are setting up an opposition difficult to withstand.

Meanwhile, of the fifteen hundred copies usually printed of a new novel at 3fr. 50 not more than a few hundred sell, as amateurs who buy books in order to keep them do not care for badly printed things with a paper cover that becomes loose and torn before the book is read. So it has been thought fit to raise the price of new novels. Instead of bringing out 1,500 copies at the usual price, on bad paper with the ordinary yellow cover, publishers will print only five, six, or seven hundred copies at 7fr. 50, more carefully got up, and designed for a few hundred choice readers who will establish the reputation of new authors, and keep them in practice until they are ripe for the popular monster. The profit would, it is said, be greater for both author and publisher, as a limited edition at a high price is likely to be quickly sold out. A PARIS RESIDENT.

PROF. ASCOLI.

THE death of Prof. Graziadio I. Ascoli makes, in the appreciation of his work, the study of his 'Ambrosian Codex' inevitable. One of his characteristic phrases is on p. 13 of his 'Note irlandesi' (Milan, Rebeschini, 1883):—

"The Celt, a slave in Virgil's time, and hearing his Roman master's paradigms, may timidly have suggested that so spoke also his ancestors. Granting that the Celts were slaves to the generals of Alexander, the Roman may have allowed this. But the Celt will have replied to himself, in the language modern science reconstructs, 'No, we are older than Rome or Greece, and have been greater than both.'"

This shows Ascoli's attitude towards Celtic study. He pleads the antiquity of Celticism, and rebuilds scientifically. At every point fortifying his conclusions by those of such a scholar as Whitley Stokes, a Windisch, a Zimmer, or an O'Donovan, he worked slowly and surely. His notes to the 'Codex Ambrosianus' begin with errors in the text and classify these, often the defects of the Carolingian script, due to a non-Irishman. Omissions and redundancy, the scribe's ignorance and inattention, are illustrated at reasonable length. Occasionally whole elements of sentences—reconstructed by Costantino Nigra—are wanting in the Codex. The "optical illusions" of the amanuensis account for several corruptions, the eye catching the wrong set of identical words in two phrases. Superfluity or exuberance is also a cause of error. But Ascoli never ceases to warn us against blaming the text when we may ourselves be at fault. He treated the Codex as he

loved it and all old Irish writing. Even the continual confusion of *t* and *c* is referred to with an apology for his own possibly faulty eyes. Such Latin spellings as *quessantibus* for *cessantibus* show that, in the distant age of the Ambrosian Codex, *c* (soft) was still unknown before vowels.

In 1878 appeared his 'Codice irlandese dell' Ambrosiana' (Rome, Turin, Florence, E. Loescher) in two volumes of text and emendations, with *glossarium palæo-Hibernicum*, and two photo-lithographic tables. The three great Celtic treasures being this of the Ambrosian Library, that of Würzburg, and that of St. Gall, the first had been, up to Ascoli's day, insufficiently made known; even Zeuss, in 1853, and his editor, Ebel, in 1871, made more use of Sangallensis than of Ambrosianus. In 1888 Ascoli wrote his preface to the 'Glossario dell' antico irlandese.' The second volume of this work did not appear till 1903.

Ascoli was a slow worker, and a thorough one — though Celticists regard his work as occasionally out of date—but, in at least one case, that of his 'Chiose di San Gallo,' a strike of Milanese printers kept back publication until July 15th, 1880. Of course, we must remember that a host of other work is from his pen: e.g., in the Italian "Archivio Glottologico" series, the 'Proemio generale'; 'Ligurian and Italian Dialects'; 'P. Meyer and Franco-Provençal' (on which are also his *schizzi*); 'Dialect Annotations'; 'Texts of Friuli and Trieste'; Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Jewish epitaphs in the 'Napolitano' (1880, E. Loescher). He founded the "Archivio" in 1873, and its publication was continued by Carlo Salvioni, at the rate of about two volumes in two years. In the Milan University he lectured on glossology and comparative phonology, with excursions into Albanian and Italic dialects. H. H. J.

Literary Gossip.

'CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,' by Mark Twain, which Messrs. Harper are to publish shortly, should command attention. It is a book of vital seriousness, the result of years of painstaking study, and a presentation of the writer's sincere views. The general public perhaps hardly realizes that Mark Twain is a critic of singular independence and force as well as a humorist.

MR. UNWIN has in the press a new volume in his "Library of Literary History" — 'A Literary History of the Arabs,' by the well-known Oriental scholar Mr. R. A. Nicholson. In it Mr. Nicholson has sketched the history of Arabian thought in its broad outlines from the earliest times to the present day, and illustrated the subject as far as possible by translations of typical passages in Arabic literature. Beginning with a chapter on the ancient inhabitants of Arabia Felix, he has devoted considerable space to the history, legends, and poetry of the pagan Arabs, as well as the political and religious sects which arose during the early Mohammedan period. The second half of the volume deals with 'The Golden Age of Islam,' 'The Decline and Fall of the Caliphate,' and the subsequent history of the Arabs under foreign rule.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing a posthumous volume on 'Schools of Hellas' by a brilliant young scholar, Kenneth Freeman. The first part of the book, in seven chapters, deals with education in Sparta and Crete, Athens, and the rest of Greece. Separate chapters are given to primary, physical, and secondary education, and one is devoted to the Ephebi and the University. The second part treats of the theory of education; and the concluding section is a general essay on the whole subject. The book is being carefully edited.

MR. MURRAY is publishing 'Corolla Sancti Eadmundi,' which is an attempt to examine and arrange scientifically the legends of St. Edmund, king and martyr. The volume will include much from hitherto unpublished MSS., and a preface by Lord Francis Hervey.

MR. MURRAY is also publishing 'The Story of Port Royal,' by Mrs. Romanes. The author deals with the Port Royalists from 1601 to 1709, and tries to show that they were loyal Catholics.

MR. J. MACBETH FORBES, author of 'Jacobite Gleanings,' has prepared a 'History of the Primrose — Rosebery Family,' which will be published by Messrs. Constable & Co. in March.

A CHEAP edition of the late Dr. Raven's 'History of Suffolk' is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work gives special attention to the history during the Roman period and in the Middle Ages.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SONS announce an important addition to their "Muses' Library" in 'The Poetical Works of Beddoes,' edited by Mr. Ramsay Colles. The original editions of Beddoes have been long out of print, and his work at present is procurable only in the edition of Mr. Gosse. This, therefore, is the first popular issue.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN will have ready for publication by the end of this month a new volume of essays by Maeterlinck, entitled 'Life and Flowers,' translated by Mr. A. T. de Mattos.

MRS. ALFRED MARKS has completed an historical work, 'England and America, 1764 to 1783,' on which she has been engaged for several years. It will be published shortly by Messrs. Brown, Langham & Co.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will publish early this month a novel by the author of 'Hazel of Hazeldean,' entitled 'The House of Rest.' The scene of the greater part of the story is laid in the Lake District, and it deals with the attempt of a girl, suddenly become possessed of considerable means, to use them for the benefit of those requiring care and rest before they resume their ordinary vocations in life. Interwoven with the tale is a love story.

THE death of Dr. John Gibson Paton, the well-known missionary, recalls the fact that he published an autobiography of great interest in 1889, and that he

promoted a long series of Biblical translations into native languages.

MR. WALTER EMANUEL will take the chair on Monday at the Authors' Club dinner to Mr. C. L. Graves and Mr. E. V. Lucas, the joint authors of 'Signs of the Times.' The dinner will be held in the Whitehall Court residential dining-room. Mr. Justice Darling has accepted the Club's invitation to be the guest at the March dinner.

WE have received a further communication from the author of 'Young Moore's Almanack,' which is too long for insertion; but as it appears that he is under an impression that our short description of his book conveyed a charge of plagiarism, we desire to state that nothing was further from our thought, and moreover that the few descriptive words used by us were not intended to be in any way derogatory. When we said that 'Young Moore's Almanack' closely resembled 'Signs of the Times,' we meant that the two books were on the same general lines — the one being a humorous diary and the other a humorous almanac. We cannot refer to this matter again in our columns.

THE library of the Rev. J. Woodfall Elsworth, the well-known ballad editor, which Messrs. Puttick & Simpson will sell on the 13th inst. and following day, is rich in old song-books and works on the ballad literature of England and Scotland. There are also many of the choice and now rare reprints edited by Collier and Dr. Grosart; whilst a large number of the volumes are presentation copies, and contain also the MS. notes and emendations of their owner. Amongst a few of the more important items may be named the first issue of Rossetti's 'Poems,' with autograph inscription by the author; Landor's 'Poetry by the Author of "Gebir,"' uncut, with Southey's autograph; Mr. Bullen's 'Old Plays,' 7 vols., uncut, and other works edited by the same scholar; also large-paper copies of Mr. Elsworth's own publications. The sale should attract both literary students and collectors, for it is long since so extensive an assemblage of similar works has appeared in the market.

WE have received the Report of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society. The success of the scheme has led to the hope that three parts of *Transactions* will be issued each year. It is proposed to publish translated abstracts of the Inquisitions Post Mortem, and the Feet of Fines for Devon and Cornwall, and the Commonplace Book and History of Exeter written by John Hooker.

THE greatest Hebrew bibliographer of the nineteenth century has just passed away in the person of Prof. M. Steinschneider. His numerous works, bearing on Hebrew and Hebrew-Arabic literature in all its branches, are of lasting importance. He published catalogues of the Hebrew MSS. of Leyden, Munich, Berlin, and other libraries. His most important work, however, is his catalogue of the Hebrew printed books in the Bodleian, which he completed in 1860. He had for

many years resided permanently in Berlin, and was close upon ninety-one.

At Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley's sale on the 24th ult. the 1481 edition of Dante's 'Commedia,' with Landino's commentary, fetched 19l.; and Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' 1632, 13l.

THE Revolution put an end to much personal and family history in France. It spared the pension of Lord Shelburne, Abbé Morellet, and, as it now appears, also that accorded in 1757 to the "posterity" of one killed in shooting by the Dauphin, as to which the Council of State of the Republic has just pronounced a decision.

M. EDMOND BARTHELEMY, who has already published a biographical and critical essay on Carlyle and translated 'Sartor Resartus' and 'Latter-Day Pamphlets,' is at work on a version of the same writer's 'Oliver Cromwell' and several essays of special interest to French readers.

THE only Parliamentary Papers of general interest to our readers this week are the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin (8½d.)—criticized by us in our last week's number; Report of the Departmental Committee on Education Rates, together with Appendices (1s. 8½d.); and one paper which we name under 'Science Gossip.'

SCIENCE

The History of Devonshire Scenery. By Arthur W. Clayden. (Exeter, J. G. Commin; London, Chatto & Windus.)

THIS volume is described, in a subordinate title, as 'An Essay in Geographical Evolution'; but a work of that sort must needs be in great measure a work on local geology. The scenic features of a district are, indeed, determined to a large extent by conditions essentially geological. Devonshire, of all parts of Britain, offers to the student of scenery an exceptionally favourable field, inasmuch as he finds there within a moderate area a remarkably wide range of geological formations, while this varied structure is faithfully reflected in the form and nature of the ground. Nor are the difficulties of structure less marked than the diversity of type. The tourist who visits Devon, if curious enough to inquire about the aspect of the county, soon finds himself puzzled by the problems which confront him, and will gladly seize the helping hand which the author offers to him in this volume.

Mr. Clayden's residence in Devonshire as Principal of the Royal Albert Memorial College has given him for many years ample opportunity for local study as a geologist; and hence his volume, though naturally embodying the results of the work of the Geological Survey and other investigators, gives evidence of much independent observation. Nor should the fact be overlooked

that the author, by his experience as a lecturer under the University Extension system, with which he became connected long before he went to Exeter, knows how to set forth his subject in a form which is attractive without sacrifice of scientific accuracy. As a consequence his book, though necessarily technical in places, has the advantage of being on the whole eminently readable. Whilst it is an excellent monograph on the geology of Devonshire, it also contains much that can be enjoyed by any intelligent tourist.

Leading the reader through the geological ages from the time when the history of Devon finds its earliest record in the rocks, Mr. Clayden attempts to lift the curtain which veils the past, and so to get a glimpse of the physical features of the Devonian area at successive epochs. In the reconstruction of ancient geographical details there is room for much divergence of opinion; still we do not lack principles which, when judiciously applied, lead to results of no uncertain character. "On the whole," says Mr. Clayden,

"it is easy to see how, step by step, the rocks of Devon came to be where they are and what they are; how, age after age, the scenery was modified, and yet how the physical geography of one time was more or less determined by that which had gone before, until in the fulness of time that which we see around us is the result of all the long and chequered past."

Mr. Clayden touches a fascinating subject when, in the latter part of his work, he discusses the origin and history of the river systems of Devonshire. Many of the streams exhibit eccentricities of behaviour hard to understand, but the author, after close study of the subject, is generally prepared with some plausible hypothesis. Among the other interesting subjects that receive discussion may be mentioned the earth-movements which resulted in the folding of the rocks known as the Armorican system; the ancient volcanoes of Devonshire and their possible relation to the Dartmoor granite; the history of the great Bovey Lake, with its thick deposits of clays and fossil-bearing lignites, and the salt-lake period, suggestive of arid conditions of climate—the last forming a subject on which Mr. Clayden as a meteorologist writes with authority.

The absence of a geological map of Devonshire unfortunately detracts from the usefulness of the book. The reader as he turns over chapter after chapter will find it always desirable—sometimes, indeed, necessary—to have such a map at hand for consultation; and even a small uncoloured sketch-map showing the geology would have been a serviceable companion to the text. It is a pleasure, on the contrary, to call attention to the beautiful illustrations of Devonshire scenery, taken from photographs which, we believe, are the products of the author's own camera.

A Textbook of Practical Physics. By William Watson, D.Sc. (Longmans & Co.)—Dr. Watson is already so well known to us as a writer of textbooks of physics, and

his experience as a teacher is such, that we opened his latest book with confidence that we should find much that was useful both to the teacher and to the student of physics. A perusal of the work shows that this confidence is not misplaced.

There are numerous textbooks of practical physics of a more or less elementary nature already in existence, but there are few, if any, which go beyond the requirements of a student engaged on a degree course in one of our universities. There are, however, many people beginning research work, or engaged in some form of post-graduate study, who would be glad of some detailed guidance as to the most suitable apparatus to be used in the experiments upon which they are engaged and as to the precautions necessary to obtain accurate results. To such people Dr. Watson's book should afford welcome assistance. To the less advanced his work may be occasionally useful for reference, though, as the author in his preface points out, it would be impossible for any class to attempt to work systematically through all the exercises.

At the commencement we find a chapter on the methods used in the reduction and discussion of results of physical measurements. This contains a short account of the theory of errors and corrections, after which follow paragraphs on the representation of results by formulae and graphs, and the methods of tracing curves. The chapter also contains a short discussion of the method of least squares, and there are further some useful hints on the best methods of performing arithmetical calculations, with a short description of the slide-rule and arithmometer. It is pleasing to find some stress laid on the use of such aids to arithmetical work, and it may be hoped that these descriptions will induce students to handle the slide-rule more extensively than at present.

Next follow some 500 pages in which experiments illustrating most of the important branches of physics are described, though in a textbook of this size some space might perhaps have been found for such subjects as electrical vibrations and the discharge of electricity through rarefied gases. Many of the experiments are from recent publications, and the author wisely gives fairly frequent references to the original papers, so that these may be consulted when necessary. The descriptions are throughout clear and detailed, but the author has perhaps erred by sometimes giving unnecessarily minute directions as to points of minor importance. For instance, in the eye-and-ear method of measuring the period of oscillation of a body given in chap. v., a description of the precise manner of counting might well have been left to the student to find out for himself, the exact way in which the operation is carried out being largely a matter of individual taste. Most of the chapters begin with a short discussion of the theoretical principles underlying the experiments described, and the student is frequently referred to the author's 'Textbook of Physics' for fuller treatment. The text is illustrated by carefully drawn diagrams, of which there are 278.

In an appendix some pages are devoted to a description of various simple manipulations in glassblowing. The author admits at the outset that "it is almost impossible to impart it by description," which view we are inclined to share. It will be necessary for the student to follow the advice given in the text, and take a few lessons from a competent workman, or else he will have to acquire the art by his own practice. It is doubtful whether anything is gained by reading descriptions

of operations which depend for their success essentially on skill.

The book ends with twenty-six tables of some of the most useful physical constants, which are likely to save time by obviating the necessity of frequent reference to ponderous tables of constants. Dr. Watson must have spent a considerable amount of time and thought on this work, which should find a place in the libraries of many physical laboratories.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER.

THE death of Sir Michael Foster, which occurred suddenly on Tuesday last, will be regretted by many friends. Born at Huntingdon in 1836, he was educated at the local Grammar School and at University School and College, London. He practised as a surgeon in his native town from 1860 to 1866. After a cruise in the Red Sea, which he undertook for the sake of his health, he was made Demonstrator (1867) and Professor (1869) of Practical Physiology at University College. His lectures attracted considerable attention, and he was invited to become the first Praelector in Physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he did excellent work, organizing what was then a novel scheme of instruction in the subject, and the success of the Cambridge biological school is largely due to his efforts. He was made Professor of Physiology in the University in 1883, and retained that post for twenty years. His 'Textbook of Physiology,' and 'Course of Elementary Practical Physiology,' with Dr. J. N. Langley, have long been standard books. The first has passed through many editions, and on its appearance in 1877 we spoke of it as "immensely valuable." It was "clearly written, most logical in its arguments, and full of the most suggestive hints for workers at the subject." The Professor's lucidity, both in his books and his lectures, was an uncommon gift, seen in the memoirs of Huxley which he edited with Dr. Ray Lankester, but, unfortunately, only too rare in eminent men of science. In collaboration with the brilliant F. M. Balfour he produced in 1874 'Elements of Embryology'; and his 'Lectures on the History of Physiology,' delivered in San Francisco, were published by the Cambridge University Press in 1901. He also founded and edited *The Journal of Physiology*, and till the end was busy in the promotion of scientific research and co-operation. He received many honours both at home and abroad, including a K.C.B. in 1899.

Besides his Cambridge work, Sir Michael entered with keenness on two other spheres of interest. He was M.P. for London University from 1900 to 1906, and offered the refreshing and almost obsolete spectacle of independent opinions. He did not, however, speak much, and lost his seat on preferring Liberalism to Liberal Unionism.

He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1872, and in 1881 took Huxley's place as one of the secretaries of that distinguished body, for which he worked with admirable zeal and enthusiasm till 1903, though he did not escape the charge of partiality in his management.

Sir Michael had a host of friends, who were by no means confined to science, and his house at Shelford, near Cambridge, with the gardens which he assiduously cultivated, was a centre of frequent hospitality. His advice and attention were bestowed alike on the expert and the beginner, and not seldom commended by the dry humour which shone out occasionally in his lectures.

SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 15.—Dr. J. R. Bradford, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during November and December, 1906.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skin of a new monkey from the Ituri Forest, obtained during the recent Ruwenzori Expedition, and named *Cercopithecus denti*.—Mr. P. H. Bahr read a paper 'On the "Bleating" or "Drumming" of the Snipe (*Gallinago caelestis*). The object of the paper was to prove that this phenomenon was produced by the tail-feathers of this species, a point which had been much disputed.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote communicated a paper on a collection of mammals from Annam sent home by Dr. Vassal. Twenty-four species were enumerated, of which the following were described as new: *Nycticebus pygmaeus*, *Tupaia concolor*, *Sciurus leucopus fumigatus*, and *Panambulus rufigenis fuscus*.—A paper was read from Dr. Emil A. Goeldi, containing descriptions of seven new or little-known species of marmoset monkeys from the Amazonian region.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper entitled 'Contributions to the Knowledge of the Systematic Arrangement and Anatomy of Certain Genera and Species of Squamata'.—A communication was read from Mr. G. H. Kenrick, containing a list, with descriptions of the new species, of *Pyralidae* collected by Mr. A. E. Pratt in British New Guinea in 1902-3.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Jan. 16.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. Dukinfield H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. Roussellet exhibited under microscopes a collection of mounted specimens of freshwater polyzoa, which included nearly all the known species, several being very rare, and others not yet found in this country. Among the specimens were *Arachnoidia Ray-Lankesteri*, from Lake Tanganyika; statoblasts of *Lophopodella Thomasi*, from Rhodesia; *Pectinatella gelatinosa*, from Japan, and from Havel, near Berlin; and *Victorella parida*.—Some excellent stereo-photomicrographs, sent over by Mr. Dollman, of Adelaide, were exhibited by the Secretary.—The Annual Report and balance-sheet were then read and adopted.—The following were elected officers and Council: President, Lord Avebury; Vice-Presidents, Conrad Beck, A. N. Disney, Dr. J. W. H. Eyre, and Dr. D. H. Scott; Treasurer, Wynne E. Baxter; Secretaries, Rev. Dr. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. R. G. Hebb; Council, J. M. Allen, Rev. E. Carr, G. E. Karop, R. Moreland, Sir Ford North, H. G. Plimmer, T. H. Powell, C. Price-Jones, P. E. Radley, J. Rheinberg, C. F. Roussellet, and E. J. Spitta; Librarian, P. E. Radley; Curator, C. F. Roussellet.—The President then delivered his annual address, his subject being 'The Flowering Plants of the Mesozoic Age in the Light of Recent Discoveries.' The address, which was illustrated by about fifty lantern-slides, was the last of a series on recent discoveries in fossil botany.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 22.—Annual Meeting.—Prof. W. Gowland, President, in the chair.—Reports of the Council and Treasurer having been accepted, the President delivered his address on 'The Dolmens and Burial Mounds of the Early Emperors of Japan.' It is extremely probable that the Japanese obtained the idea of raising mounds from the Chinese, the earliest burial mound in China dating from 1848 B.C. Little is known about the earliest Japanese mounds, but the later ones are always more or less large, and invariably contain either a sarcophagus or a dolmen. There is a very large number of these mounds in Japan, and Prof. Gowland himself examined 406. It is of interest to note that the dolmens are always near the coast or in the basins of the larger rivers, which points to the fact that at the time of their erection the Japanese only occupied these districts, the other parts of the country being inhabited by the aborigines—the Ainu. The distribution of the early Imperial mounds is also of importance historically. They are found in four districts, which goes to prove that at an early date the country had no central government, but that there were at least four independent tribes, each occupying one of the districts where the large Imperial mounds are found. The date of these mounds is between the second century B.C. and the fifth or sixth of our era. As to the mounds them-

selves, the Imperial ones are double, with a conical peak at one end. They are all of great size and are terraced and moated. In plan they are seen to be a combination of the square and circular varieties, but whether this has any significance is not known. One interesting feature is that round each terrace a series of terra-cotta tiles—"Haniwa"—about 18 in. high and 15 in. broad, are set in rows. They may have been placed there for structural reasons, but they may represent the wives, attendants, &c., who formerly were buried with the emperor. This practice was discontinued in 2 B.C., and by an Imperial decree terra-cotta figures were substituted for the human victims. Many of these figures have been found, and in some cases they terminate in a "Haniwa." The largest of the Imperial mounds are in the central provinces; the largest of all is 2,000 ft. long, and covers approximately an area of 84 acres. The interment is always in the conical peak of the circular part of the mounds. They are as a rule entirely artificial, but occasionally a natural eminence has been turned to account. The address was illustrated by drawings, plans, photographs, and lantern-slides, showing specimens of the objects disinterred.—At the conclusion of the address Prof. D. J. Cunningham was installed as President for the ensuing year.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. London Institution, 5.—'Through Savage Europe,' Mr. H. de Windt.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—President's Address.
- Aristotelian, 8.—Paper by Miss E. E. C. Jones.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—President's Address to Students.
- Society of Arts, 8.—Gold Mining and Gold Production, Lecture II, Prof. J. W. Gregory. (Junior Lecture.)
- Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—Survivals from the Past in the Plant World, Lecture II, Prof. A. C. Seward.
- Society of Designers, 8.—Purpose in Colour Decoration, Mr. J. D. Cline.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Modern Motor-Vehicles, Vol. R. E. B. Crompton.
- Zoological, 8.30.—On the Fetus of the Giraffe, Prof. E. Ray Lankester. On New or Rare Cuneates from the Collection of the Copenhagen Museum, Part I, Dr. W. T. Calman; 'Description of a New Australian Tree-Frog with Peculiar Breeding-Habits,' Dr. E. A. Goeldi.
- Wed. Anthropological Institute, 4.—A Day's Excursion among the Churches of South-East Norfolk, Mr. C. E. Keyser.
- Entomological, 5.—Notes on the Indo-Australian Pupillinae, Mr. P. I. Laidy.
- Geological, 8.—Note on the Cervical Vertebra of a Zeuglodon from the Barton Clay of Barton Cliff, Hampshire, Dr. C. W. Andrews; 'On the origin and Age of the Plateaus around Torquay,' Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne.
- Society of Arts, 8.—The Principles and Practice of Insurance and their Modern Developments, Mr. T. E. Young.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 5.—Standards of Weights and Measures, Lecture II, Major P. A. MacMahon.
- Royal, 4.30.
- London Institution, 6.—The Lives and Music of Henry Smart and Edward J. Hopkins, Mr. C. W. Pearce.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Investigations on Light Standards and the Present Condition of the High-Voltage Glow Lamp.' Paper on 'Comparative Life-Tests on Lamp, Nernst, and Tantalum Incandescent Lamps using Alternating Currents,' Messrs. H. F. Haworth, T. H. Matthews, and D. H. Ogley.
- Linnean, 8.—New Plants from Malaya, Dr. O. Stapf; 'Tertiary Foraminifera of Victoria: The Balconian Deposits of Port Phillip,' Mr. F. Chapman.
- Chemical, 8.30.—On the Rapid Electro-analytical Deposition and Separation of Metals: Part I. The Metals of the Silver and Copper Groups and Zinc, Mr. H. J. S. Sand; 'The Alkaloids of Ergot,' Messrs. G. Faurer and F. H. Carr; 'Influence of Substitution on the Formation of Dioxo Amides and Amino-Azo-compounds,' Part VI. Messrs. G. T. Morgan and F. M. G. Mitchell; and other Papers.
- Fri. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Astronomical, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- Physical, 8.—President's Address: Paper on 'The Magnetic Fields and Invariant Coefficients of Circular, Cylindrical, and Helical Currents,' Mr. A. Russell.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—The Reconstruction of a Swing-Bridge on the South-West Railway, Mr. C. P. B. Students' Meeting.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 9.—Old English Poetry, Prof. I. Gollancz.
- Royal Institution, 3.—Papel Depositing Power, Lecture II, Rev. W. Barry.

Science Gossip.

THE proposed Union of Medical Societies, which we lately regarded as impracticable, is now, we hear, virtually accomplished. The societies which have agreed to amalgamate, numbering sixteen, have already appointed the first Council of the new body, and that Council is at present engaged in drawing up laws for its government. The Medico-Psychological Society is not included in the combination, for the reason that its organization is unsuited to a central London body, but will work in harmony with the new Union.

WE note the publication of a Summary of Observations by the Meteorological Office (6d.).

It has long been rumoured that our Admiralty are in direct correspondence with

Gibraltar by wireless telegraphy, across a corner of France and the whole of Spain. We now learn that the French "wireless" station at Bizerte receives messages from the Eiffel Tower in Paris—a greater distance, of the same mountainous and diversified nature.

THE ANGLO-CONGOLESE COMMISSION for the purpose, apart from the political side of its work, of fixing the true geographical position of Ruwenzori and the adjacent country, furnishes a practical proof of the importance of possessing accurate maps of Inner Africa. The Germans are showing themselves much more keen in this matter than British authorities. For instance, the Colonial Department at Berlin has joined the German Colonial Company in furnishing the funds for two special map-making missions in German Africa. One of these has been sent to Togo, and the task of mapping that colony has been entrusted to Herr P. Sprigade. The second mission is under Herr H. Moisel, who is charged with the preparation of an accurate map of Kamerun. It is interesting to note that the publishing firm of Reimer, well known in Germany for its geographical work, is also subsidizing these missions.

THE moon will be new at 5h. 43m. (Greenwich time) on the evening of the 12th inst., and full at 6h. 23m. on the morning of the 28th. She will be nearest the earth on the morning of the 10th. The planet Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 2nd inst., but will become visible in the evening about the 17th, situated very near the fourth-magnitude star λ Aquarii, entering the constellation Pisces a few days later. Venus is moving in an easterly direction through the constellation Sagittarius, and slowly diminishing in brightness; she will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the morning of the 9th, when she will be also in conjunction with the moon (horned and waning). Mars is in Scorpio, and increasing each morning in brightness; he will be near the moon on the 7th (the conjunction having taken place before rising), and pass about 5° due north of Antares on the 18th. Jupiter is near η Geminorum, and will be stationary on the 25th; he will be due south at 9 o'clock in the evening on the 7th, and at 8 o'clock on the 22nd. Saturn is still visible in the evening, in the south-west part of the sky, until nearly two hours after sunset, situated in the constellation Pisces; he will be very near Mercury on the 21st, and cease to be visible about the end of the month.

The *Nautical Almanac* for 1910 has recently been issued, together with the new customary Part I., containing those portions of the work which are essential for navigation. The contents and arrangement of the whole are the same generally as in the preceding year, and no important change has been made in the tables or data employed. There will be a total eclipse of the sun on May 9th, the central line of which will be confined to the Antarctic Ocean; but a partial eclipse will be visible over the whole of Australia and some of the Australasian islands, and it will begin at sunset on the south island of New Zealand. A large partial eclipse of the sun will occur on November 2nd, also invisible in Europe, and to be best seen in the North Pacific Ocean and North-Eastern Asia, including Japan. Of the two total eclipses of the moon—on May 24th and November 17th respectively—the former will be partly visible at Greenwich and the latter throughout, the totality lasting from 5 minutes before midnight on the 16th to 13 minutes before 1 o'clock on the morning of the

17th. The planet Mars does not come into opposition with the sun during 1910, being at conjunction with him on September 27th.

THE second volume of the *Annals of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh*, has recently been published. Prof. Dyson remarks that it was virtually completed before the death of his predecessor, Dr. Copeland, and he has nothing to add to the Preface. The volume contains a catalogue of stars for the epoch 1840, based on a new and independent reduction of the meridian observations made at the old site of the Observatory on the Calton Hill, by Thomas Henderson, the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and his assistant Alexander Wallace in the years 1834 to 1845. The great desirability has for some time been recognized of reducing meridian observations obtained between 1750 and 1850 with the best values of astronomical constants now available, and more refined methods of reduction than those formerly adopted. Accordingly the catalogue in the present volume (which contains 3,595 stars) was prepared by Dr. Halm, under the direction of Prof. Copeland.

PROF. W. W. CAMPBELL, Director of the Lick Observatory, has a paper in vol. xviii. No. 3 of the *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, on the radial motions of Polaris. It was established by the Mills spectrograph in 1899 that this star is a triple system, having two unseen companions; and it was afterwards ascertained that the period of revolution of the bright star and one of the companions amounted to 3 days 23 hours 14 minutes; but the period of this binary system and the second, unseen body remains unknown. Prof. Campbell's spectroscopic observations of the star, which began in 1896, show that the period in question "may safely be said to exceed ten years, and is probably less than twenty years."

FINE ARTS

William Blake.—Vol. I. *Illustrations of the Book of Job.* With a General Introduction by Laurence Binyon. (Methuen & Co.)

THE illustrations of the *Book of Job* constitute the most generally convincing evidence of Blake's greatness as an artist. They are without colour, and it is by his colour that Blake is perhaps most original. They are almost without that element of the fantastic which has seemed most astonishing in him. But, along with an unflinching splendour of invention, they are almost without any of those weaknesses and eccentricities which at times set colour to play a child's pranks and distort and deform design. "The road of excess" has led to "the palace of wisdom," and Blake for once is content to give us "enough" without "too much." And so, while there are people to whom almost all the rest of his work may fail to appeal, it is difficult to imagine any one who would not be impressed by these engravings, which have a quality of weight and awe like the book they interpret. The new edition can hardly fail to be welcome to those who have hitherto had to content themselves with the reduced plates in Gilchrist's 'Life.' These are full size, and the book is agreeably printed and bound. The

descriptive notes on each of the plates have the disadvantage of doing over again what Rossetti had already done supremely well. The section of the Introduction on 'Blake the Man' tells us nothing that is not already known; but the two others on 'Blake the Poet' and 'Blake the Artist' contain some criticism which is new as well as judicious. Mr. Binyon is a poet and a student of art, and though he does not write in prose with the "grave charm" of his verse, he is worth attention when he writes of a poet and a painter.

Mr. Binyon is the most temperate of the many recent writers on Blake; the only one, in fact, who is not something of an enthusiast. He sees, as Browning saw in a piece of fine criticism put in the form of a poetic symbol in 'Red Cotton Nightcap Country,' that, great as is the distance between a Blake and a Meissonier, there is a distance hardly less great between a Michelangelo and a Blake:—

And there 's the triumph! there the incomplete,
More than completion, matches the immense,—
Then, Michelagnolo against the world!

And he sees, too, that the influence of Michelangelo on Blake was not wholly serviceable, that "full muscular development" of the figures in 'The Last Judgment' being "an element added on, from the outside, to an art whose essential instinct has a different bias." He makes a new and interesting comparison of the painting of Blake with Chinese painting of a thousand years ago—work of which it is barely possible that Blake had seen some poor fragments at Flaxman's. Mr. Binyon reminds us how definitely Blake's illumination is a revival—conscious or not—of the illuminated missals of the Middle Ages, telling us of a *Book of Hours* at Chantilly, which Blake could not have seen, in which

"there is a mystical subject representing the influence of the signs of the zodiac on the different parts of the human body, with a type of human figure strangely recalling that of Blake's art, even to the flame-like pyramid of hair."

Details of this kind, which Mr. Binyon's wide knowledge enables him to fill in, are of great value to those who are more accustomed to find a rhapsody on the general characteristics of Blake's art, and not this careful search for the origins or analogies of it. Probably the art of Blake is not the kind of art which Mr. Binyon cares for most or understands best. Certainly in one place he has the air of intending to pay the most dubious kind of compliment when he says:—

"I think many must have experienced a certain disappointment on seeing again some of Blake's compositions; they seem shrunk even in dimension from what we had remembered; and this in effect is a noble tribute to his power, which has been able to transcend the bounds of his handiwork and, growing in our imagination, fill us as with the breath of his living spirit."

If this is true, then this "noble tribute" is the condemnation of Blake as an artist; but is it true?

Mr. Binyon is quite right, and hardly in a majority, when he points out the greater completeness of Blake as a poet

than as an artist, his more absolute mastery of the technique of verse than of paint. He writes admirably on Blake's "child-like challenge" to the world, and on his gradual acceptance of the dualism of nature, as a necessary "progression by contraries," good and evil being alike forces of natural energy. He praises the earliest poems aptly, and says well, of the latest, that Blake

"seems always on the brink of discovering a kind of verse, the rhythm of which should have for its beauty a certain wavering and indefinite modulation, like the tremulous shapes of smoke ascending, rather than the regular roll of waves."

But he says scarcely anything about the poems of perhaps the finest period, the 'Ideas of Good and Evil,' which are almost the only poems in the world in which a philosophy becomes wholly lyrical. Here there is really something which may be called "prophetic," with more confidence than the obscurer later books. An ecstatic wisdom sings aloud in these poems, and to think of a few of them is to convict Mr. Binyon of something very like injustice in saying:—

"So too as a poet, while he had a marvelous sense for the elemental, the naked, the extreme, he was indifferent to and contemptuous of the intermediate obvious world which forms the interests of ordinary men; and though saved by this from being ever enmeshed by trivialities, he lacked that powerful and sympathetic humanism which in the greatest poets and artists finds nothing in nature or human life unworthy the user of interpretative art."

What have "the interests of ordinary men" to do with the finest poetry, so far as those interests are concerned with the "intermediate obvious world"? Does Mr. Binyon really prefer Gray to Blake, among the poets of the eighteenth century?

The Life, Letters, and Work of Frederic Leighton. By Mrs. Russell Barrington. 2 vols. (George Allen.)—These handsome volumes form a laudably complete record of the life and work of one of the most notable among the representatives of British official art. They tell with discreet fullness the facts of his life which may be useful in forming an idea of the influences which directed the course of his artistic career, the circumstances which made him able to take a leading part among the men and women of his time. The mass of his correspondence reveals the accomplished and kindly gentleman, destined to carry into public life the winning qualities nurtured in him from earliest youth, and witnessed to by many of his contemporaries. Nay, more, it reveals the artistic creed which Leighton believed he held, much as the admirable series of reproductions, eminently characteristic of the whole range of his achievement, reminds us of the way in which that creed translated itself into practice. We are happily excused in these columns from following the author in her discussion of the ultimate value of Leighton's work: it has received time and again the fullest notice from the technical standpoint, and the hour has not come when his personality has receded far enough into the background to allow of an unbiassed judgment. We wonder how many judges of painting there are who, when offered a choice among either the

English paintings or the drawings of the period 1850-1900, would select a Leighton to-day. As a matter of fact, his work is going through the period of depression in estimation which follows the death of any artist but the very greatest, and to this, perhaps, the tone of Mrs. Barrington's somewhat fierce apologia is due. The whole art-loving world will agree in acknowledging one debt it owes to him pre-eminently—the annual exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House.

The influence of the primitives on his work was at once great and incomplete. Open-minded as he imagined he was towards all artistic effort, his early education had barred the way to any real understanding or appreciation of the characteristic work of our time. The author speaks of his almost "aversion to any process which obtained effects through roughness and inequality of surface"—an aversion admirably reflected in the National Gallery of British Art. We wonder what the accomplished critic who received it thought of this view of Puvion de Chavannes: "For emptiness of modelling he seeks his peer in vain." One sees what Leighton means, knowing his temperament, but how much he has lost!

The student will find here some interesting accounts of Leighton's way of setting to work, of the manner of painting he ultimately adopted, and of the care he exercised in the choice of his pigments. His method involved the multiplication of drawings, desirable incidentally from the point of view that every picture involves the existence of a number of more or less marketable sketches, but noteworthy to us mainly as a means of testing his early prophecy, "You may expect me to become eventually the best draughtsman in England." If this has not been fulfilled, may not the reason lie in the acute remark of a friend of his, that there is "no happy, easy work" among it? His own dictum "Nothing is easy if it is done as well as you can possibly do it" is not universally true—indeed, is untrue of the finest work. The familiar criticism "trop de subjonctif" is as true, *mutatis mutandis*, of his drawing as of his public speaking in French.

It is pleasant in turning over Mrs. Barrington's pages to note over and over again Leighton's keen sensitiveness to the beauty of nature in every form, from the branching of a moss to the vivid colouring of an Eastern sky: his letters show he felt that aroma of poetry which Browning recognized in his painting. And when, in later life, his duties as President brought him in contact with his fellow-artists, his astonishing tact prevented the contact from becoming a contest. His intimate and lifelong friendship with men so diverse as Browning, Watts, and Millais, and the homage paid to him by all who came under the influence of his presence testify to a personality which will long be remembered. Mrs. Russell Barrington's book is a worthy tribute to the memory of the greatest President of his century, even though it is disfigured by one or two hasty figures of speech, as a "weapon to catch an aroma," and though the printer's reader has been unusually neglectful of his duties. Authors owe so much to him in general that one wonders to find Matthew Arnold's "sweet reasonableness" attributed to Watts, and spellings like "Ryko-Museum," "sociel," "Sain-Damien," &c. It is a pity to leave such blemishes on a book of sterling value, indispensable to all students of modern English life and art.

English Illustration: The Sixties, 1857-1870, by Gleeson White, has been just reprinted by Messrs. Constable without

alteration of the text. In a long notice (July 9th, 1892) we dealt with the quality of the many illustrations which form the backbone, if we may so call it, of the book. It is attractive, in spite of its faults, as a record of a great period of wood engraving. The letterpress, though confused, frequently shows, as we said, judgment and good taste.

More Famous Houses of Bath and District. Second Series. By J. F. Meehan. (Bath, B. & J. F. Meehan.)—Mr. Meehan has taken at random certain houses, not necessarily of extreme age or architectural pretension, in the neighbourhood of Bath, and has with some zeal collected notes of their history and associations. The Bishop's Palace at Wells, Marston Park, Cold Ashton Manor, Newton Park, Farleigh Castle, Claverton Manor, Lacock Abbey, Nunney Castle, Corsham Court, and Wilton are among the places included. Some notes on celebrated persons who have been connected with Bath—such as J. A. Roebuck, Southey, Major André, the Sutherland family, Major Wade, John Wesley, Nelson, General Wolfe, and Pickwick—are added. The people and places are well illustrated by reproductions from old prints and contemporary portraits.

It can hardly be said that the result is a satisfactory literary product. The descriptions of buildings are written in the style usually adopted in an auctioneer's catalogue, and the history is mainly a jotting-down of scraps of information. To those who search the by-ways of biography this artless gossip may sometimes give a valuable hint as to a source of information. For the less serious reader who knows his Bath the stories of great families and past society will be agreeable.

Mr. Egerton Castle contributes an introduction, with the "Queen of the West" writ large in it. His literary style is in striking contrast to that of the body of the book.

A MAKER OF OLD MASTERS.

THE comments made by Mr. R. C. Fisher last week on an extract from the third of my articles on 'The National Gallery: Foreign Catalogue,' call for notice. The full significance of Mr. Fisher's remarks on the 'Baptism of our Lord' (No. 1431), which is officially "ascribed to Perugino," lies in his statement that in 1888 Sir F. Burton "came to the conclusion that it was a forgery executed by Micheli, and refused to accept it." This, however, did not prevent its being "purchased in Rome from Mr. Godfrey Kopp in 1894"—I quote from the Official Catalogue—by his successor, for the sum of 400*l*.

Surely, Burton must have placed on record at Trafalgar Square the determination he arrived at in connexion with this picture, together with the communication made to him in 1888 by Mr. Fisher. In that case this record should have been known to Sir Edward Poynter when he considered buying the picture in 1894. Even if no such record had been kept, it required no great critical insight to realize that the internal evidence of the painting and the medium employed were obviously against its authenticity. Sir Edward could have satisfied himself as to the genesis of the panel in question by consulting the National Gallery Annual Report for 1855. He would there have been referred to a 'Paper on the Future Management of the National Gallery.' It gave directions as to the manner in which the Full and Descriptive Catalogue of later years was to be compiled. By a most remarkable coincidence, the picture selected for the guidance of future Directors of

the Gallery in building up the volume, which has now assumed such unwieldy proportions, was the very altarpiece by Pietro Perugino, of which the predella now at Rouen originally formed part. If Sir Edward had made this simple investigation, he would have realized that the picture bought by him in 1894 could at the best be only a replica of one of the Rouen panels.

In criticizing this picture as "an old copy" of one of the predella panels at Rouen, I purposely understated the gravity of the case. Mr. Fisher's valuable information and sound deduction that it is "not even an old copy, but is a modern work, by Michele Micheli, of Florence, painted in the first half of the nineteenth century," will be accepted by every one—except, perhaps, Sir Edward J. Poynter.

I may amplify your correspondent's remarks on the past history of this spurious picture. It appears to be identical with that which passed through Messrs. Christie's hands at the sale of Mr. Henry Farrer's collection on June 16th, 1866, as "No. 332. Timoteo delle Vite: The Baptism of Christ, with portraits of Raffaele, Perugino, Cosmo de Medici, and Timoteo delle Vite. A cabinet work of the highest interest and rarity. From Prince Ferdinand's collection." It was sold to "Boord" for 236*l.* 5*s.* It also figured in the sale of Mr. S. Herman de Zoete's collection at Christie's on May 9th, 1885. It was there described as "No. 335. Timoteo della Vite: the Baptism of Christ. 13 in. by 22½ in." It was acquired by "C. & Co." for 387*l.* 10*s.* These measurements are almost identical with those given in the National Gallery Catalogue.

The original altarpiece was painted by Perugino for the church of S. Pietro at Perugia in 1495, and was removed to France after the Treaty of Tolentino. It was afterwards dismembered. The principal panel, dealing with the 'Ascension of our Lord,' has long been in the Museum at Lyons. The lunette, the subject of which is 'God the Father and Cherubs,' is now in the church of St. Gervais and St. Protais in Paris. The three panels of the predella now in the Rouen Museum illustrate the 'Adoration of the Magi' (No. 472), the 'Baptism of our Lord' (No. 473), and the 'Resurrection of Christ' (No. 474). They measure 0m. 30c. by 0m. 60c., and are illustrated in 'Le Musée de Rouen' by M. Paul Lafond. Two circular panels which depict 'Jeremiah' and 'Isaiah' are given in the 'Inventaire des Richesses d'Art de la France' as being in the museum at Nantes. To the same altarpiece originally belonged the three panels of saints now in the Vatican, and the five half-length figures which are still to be seen in the sacristy of S. Pietro at Perugia.

The painting of the same subject by Giannicola Manni quoted by Mr. Fisher is now No. 1379 (246) in the Louvre. It measures 0m. 43c. by 0m. 86c. It has been photographed by Braun, Clement & Cie.

At the Editor's request I now give my own name as the author of the three articles on the Catalogue.

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

LORD HUNTINGFIELD'S 'PICTURE GALLERY' AT THE OLD MASTERS.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Edward Dillon is right in his surmise that the man with hat on head and the order of the Golden Fleece on breast cannot be the Infante Ferdinand, as suggested by the *Times* critic. This person, who alone remains covered in the presence of the Archduke and his wife, is the King of Poland, Wladislas-Sigismund,

who came to Brussels to pay a State visit to the Infanta Isabella in 1624. He was then twice painted by Rubens: a half-length portrait, now said to be in the Palazzo Durazzo at Genoa (see Max Rooses, 'Rubens,' p. 397), and the other portrait, on which I base my identification, an equestrian life-size figure, now in the gallery of Sir Frederick Cook at Richmond. Mr. Rooses has rightly pointed out that the latter is an old copy or school-piece of a missing original (can this still be in some Russian private gallery?); but the likeness of features in the Richmond and Lord Huntingfield's pictures is conclusive.

While on the subject of the Old Masters, one other (and amusing) mistake in the catalogue may be pointed out. By a printer's error, 'The Angel of the Annunciation' (No. 22), by Filippino Lippi, is said to be "Inscribed An^o Dⁿⁱ 1683: ætatis suæ 63." This inscription hardly fits Filippino, who was two centuries earlier, still less the Angel! It belongs, of course, to the preceding number, a portrait by Mark Gerard of the first Lord Burghley, and even then has been incorrectly copied, the real date being 1583.

HERBERT COOK.

A PORTRAIT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

45, Elgin Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

THE world-wide interest that is felt in the portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, is my excuse for writing on the subject.

Mr. Andrew Lang has lately published a volume on the portraits and jewels of the Queen, which reproduces a miniature given by the Chevalier de St. George (James III.) to his secretary James Edgar. I wish to take exception to the statement of Mr. Lang that this is to be classed among the false portraits of Mary. He gives no reasons except that he considers it a copy of the Hamilton miniature, altered by Crosse for the Duke of Hamilton, which is also, Mr. Lang states, the original of the Orkney portrait now in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland.

I quote Mr. Lang:—

"An example of this miniature, inscribed Maria Scotiæ Regina above the head, belongs to Lady Edgar, Toronto, Canada. With miniatures of James III. and VIII. and Prince Charles, it has descended to Lady Edgar from her husband's ancestor, Mr. James Edgar, the honest, learned, and loyal secretary of the exiled kings. Lady Edgar's copy varies in essential respects from the Lens copy of the Hamilton miniature, as she informs me. I have not seen it, and it may be authentic; it was probably accepted by Mary's latest descendants in the male line."

Admitting this, why does Mr. Lang place it among the false portraits?

I claim for the Edgar miniature the merit of having been in the possession of the Stuart kings and acknowledged by them as the portrait of their ancestress.

As Secretary Edgar, to whom it was given, was known by his contemporaries as a connoisseur and a collector of antiques and intaglios, whose opinion was sought as a judge of art, it is not likely that the King his master would give him a spurious portrait. In evidence of the esteem in which James Edgar's judgment was held, I may state that when Frederick the Great was founding his Art Gallery, General Keith, who was a friend and correspondent of Edgar, wrote to him, by order of the Prussian King, to select works of Italian painters for the Gallery, and left it to his discretion to choose the subjects of the pictures.

I maintain that this portrait of Mary does not merit the scornful allusion to it as a copy of what Mr. Lang styles "the foolish,

fat-faced, altered miniature made by the younger Bernard Lens in the eighteenth century." The Edgar miniature tallies with the description given by her contemporaries of Mary's appearance. The red-brown hair showing beneath the coif, the red-brown eyes, long straight nose, high forehead, arched brows with wide space to the ear, are all portrayed. The dress is black velvet with a grey fur ruff, and a row of pearls closely fitting about the throat. On the blue background are these words, "Maria Regina Scotorum," not, as Mr. Lang incorrectly quotes, "Maria Scotiæ Regina."

James Edgar, who was secretary to the Chevalier de St. George from 1727 (he had entered the King's service in 1716), died in 1762, and left this miniature, among others, to his nephew John Edgar of Keithock, my husband's great-grandfather. It has never been altered or retouched.

Having said this much in defence of this interesting miniature, I should like to ask through your columns if the miniature set in gold of Mary Stuart, brought by Mary of Modena from England to France in 1688, has ever been traced. It is mentioned in an inventory of her effects made after her death in 1718 by her secretary, Mr. Dicconson, who says he sends it to Rome to his Majesty James III.

M. EDGAR.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

THE first open meeting of the British School at Rome for 1907 was held on the 26th ult., when papers, illustrated by lantern-slides, were read by the Director and the Assistant Director before an audience composed both of foreign scholars and of British residents and visitors.

The Director (Dr. Thomas Ashby) read the first paper, upon some ancient remains near Le Croicchie, on the Via Clodia, some 16 miles to the north-west of Rome. The first remains to which he called attention were those of a villa between the Croicchie and Anguillara, situated close to an ancient road uniting the two places, of which the pavement is still well preserved at one point for a length of some 150 yards. The villa itself was visited by Pirro Ligorio in the sixteenth century, and his description of it, with plans and elevations, is to be found in the draft of part of his work on Roman antiquities now in the Bodleian. The drawings are good, and carefully executed, the plans being from measurement, and in the main correct. The most important building on the site is a large edifice about 50 ft. square (not including the staircase on the south), and preserved to about the same height. It is in concrete faced with brick: the brickwork on the outside is very fine, and was obviously intended to be left visible. It is decorated with three orders of pilasters corresponding to the three stories into which the interior is divided: those of the lowest story are Corinthian (and so, according to Ligorio, were those of the upper which are now no longer visible), while those of the middle story are Doric. On every side except the south, where the staircase comes, there are windows between the pilasters, those on the ground floor being a good deal smaller than those higher up: of these there are three on each side. The ground floor was roofed by quadripartite vaulting supported in the centre of the space by four pillars, shown in Ligorio's plan, which are now hidden by the *débris* which fills the interior to a depth of some feet above the original floor-level. The middle floor was divided, according to Ligorio (and what remains seems to substantiate what he says),

into eight square chambers, with an open court (making the ninth square) in the centre, while the internal arrangements of the upper floor must have been in the main identical with those of the middle floor, though even in Ligorio's time there was little or nothing preserved of them.

The ground floor was accessible by doors on the centre of the north and south sides, while the two upper floors were reached by openings from the landings of the staircase on the south, which led from the bottom to the top of the building. This edifice occupies the southern end of the rising ground upon which the villa was built. The rest of it, as far as now preserved—for some of the walls that Ligorio saw are no longer visible—belongs to a later date; and the church of S. Stefano was built into the ruins in the early Middle Ages, and gives its name to the place. The remains, though they cannot be said to be entirely unknown, deserve more attention than has hitherto been given them.

Dr. Ashby went on to speak of a number of caves in a ravine some 4 miles to the south of Le Croicichie, which do not seem to be mentioned in any previous work on the Campagna. They may be divided into two groups, some of them having served as quarries, and then as habitations, while others were tombs of the Roman period: the most important of the latter, the so-called Grotta della Regina, has architectural details hewn out of the solid rock. Both groups are to be found on the north bank of a picturesque ravine, which at this point is joined by a side valley, much widened by quarrying, and with a flat bottom, the stream which traversed it having been carried through an artificial tunnel in Roman times. Several rock-cut roads and flights of steps lead down to these valleys. A modern fountain at the junction of the valleys bears the name of Fontanile delle Pertucee (a corruption of Pertugi, holes).

On the conclusion of the paper Father P. P. Mackey, O.P., an Associate of the School, mentioned the existence of similar caves, which he had himself visited, a few miles down the same valley. The district is somewhat remote and little explored, and probably contains many other objects of interest.

The Assistant Director (Mr. A. M. Daniel) then made a short report of the scheme for the catalogue of the Capitoline Museum, which the British School have undertaken with the permission of the municipality of Rome. Mr. Daniel concluded by exhibiting photographs of two heads from the Lycosura group by Damophon (now at Athens), and of the colossal head ('Juno') in the Capitoline Museum, which has more than once been attributed to the same artist. While admitting their similarity, he expressed the opinion that if the Capitoline head is an original, it cannot be by the same hand.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the Whitechapel Art Gallery a new series of exhibitions will be inaugurated this month. Two hundred and fifty owners of pictures, and painters, have promised to lend one picture each year for the months of February and March. In one gallery groups of pictures from the Academy, and from Scottish, New English, International, and Cornish artists will be hung side by side. Another will be devoted to "Old Masters," and one school or period. This year French art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has been selected.

On Wednesday last Mr. George Henry was elected A.R.A. He was trained in Glasgow and Paris, and is one of the cleverest of modern painters.

THE show of Mr. Holman Hunt's work at Liverpool opened to-day includes more than one hundred items, the whole of the important collection recently seen at Manchester, with four exceptions, having been transferred to Liverpool, and over twenty additional works having been secured.

THE ninth portfolio of the Dürer Society, which is about to be issued to members, contains an unusually large proportion of drawings hitherto unpublished. Among them are eight studies from the set of fifteenth-century Italian engravings which used to be known as the 'Tarocchi di Mantegna'; these eight are at Paris, and have been strangely neglected, while the nine similar drawings in the British Museum are well known. Other drawings in French collections are the portrait of Lucas van Leyden at Lille; the strange allegorical design at Rennes, of which a reasonable interpretation is at last given; a large 'Crucifixion' by the fifteenth-century artist known as the 'Master of the Hausbuch,' in the Bibliothèque Nationale; and one of Hans Dürer's decorative designs at Besançon. A portrait drawing at Amsterdam, a subject from Lucian at Coburg, a small 'Crucifixion' recently acquired by the British Museum, and a 'St. Michael' in Mr. Salting's collection, all by Dürer, are reproduced for the first time. The engravings include the large 'St. Jerome in Penitence,' and the etching 'The Cannon.' Among the woodcuts, a 'Crucifixion' from a Missal printed in 1493 is here first attributed to Dürer; the 'Martyrdom of St. Catherine' and two of the 'Freydal' woodcuts are also reproduced. The principal painting given is the large triptych in the church of St. Sebald at Nuremberg, which was painted by Hans von Kulmbach in 1513 from a design by Dürer. The text is the joint work of the hon. secretaries, Mr. Peartree and Mr. Campbell Dodgson.

THE death is announced of Théodore Verstracte, one of the most eminent of Belgian landscape painters, who was born at Ghent on January 4th, 1850. He entered the Académie des Beaux-Arts at Antwerp in 1867, and for many years his pictures of Flemish and Dutch landscapes and scenes of everyday life enjoyed great success; but his career as an artist was suddenly cut short a few years since by a mental breakdown. He was one of the principal founders of the "Association des XX."

We are sorry also to learn of the death of M. Félix Barrias, the French historical painter, who was a prominent figure in the art world under the Second Empire. Barrias was eighty-four years of age. In 1844 he won the Grand Prix de Rome with his 'Cincinnatus recevant les Députés du Sénat.' In 1850 he exhibited his famous picture of 'Les Exilés de Tibère,' now in the Luxembourg. His 'Dante à Ravenne,' 1853, is at the Tarbes Museum; the 'Débarquement de l'Armée française à Oldport,' 1859, is at Versailles; and many of his other works are in French public museums or churches. He illustrated the Firmin-Didot editions of Horace and Virgil, and other authors, including Corneille, Racine, and Dumas.

THE distinguished painter Wilhelm Amandus Beer, whose death in his seventieth year is reported from Frankfurt, was a pupil of Steinle, and for many years a professor at the Städelsche Kunstinstitut at Frankfurt. His clever scenes of Bavarian peasant

life were very popular, but his pictures of Russia, which resulted from his frequent visits to that country, constitute his chief claim to distinction. The best known of this series are 'The Fair in the Province of Smolensk,' 'The Horsefair,' and 'The First Turkish Prisoners in a Russian Town.' Beer possessed keen powers of observation, and was an excellent draughtsman.

THE invaluable guide to periodical literature by Poole and his associates, American and English, has now found a parallel in an 'Index to Portraits contained in Printed Books and Periodicals.' This work, which has been in preparation for seven or eight years, was lately issued under the auspices of the American Library Association, and under the general editorship of Mr. William C. Lane, Librarian of Harvard University, and Miss N. E. Browne. It forms a substantial volume of 1,600 pages, and notices portraits in about 4,000 volumes.

THE magnificent sixteenth-century manuscript of the 'Hortulus Animæ,' which is one of the chief treasures of the Imperial Royal Court Library at Vienna, is about to be reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Oosthoek, of Utrecht. All the miniatures (109 in number) are being printed in colours and heightened with gold. The remainder will be in monotone. The work will be issued in eleven parts, and completed in the course of three years. The sole English agents are Messrs. Ellis, of 29, New Bond Street.

THE next International Archaeological Congress will meet at Cairo from the 10th to the 21st of April, under the distinguished presidency of Prof. Maspero. It will be held in three sections—at Cairo, Alexandria, and Thebes. The last Congress met at Athens in 1905.

SOME interesting particulars are given in the Indian papers received by the last mail on the subject of the discoveries made by Dr. Stein in the sand-buried region of Khotan. His first operations were at the great Stupa of Rawak, which he had partly excavated in 1900. On this occasion he found a ruined temple on the Hanguya Tati which yielded some interesting terra-cotta reliefs. Their style was plainly derived from Græco-Buddhist art. The best results were obtained from a group of small ruined sites in the shrub-covered desert not far from the village of Domoko, east of Khotan. At Khadalik, in a Buddhist shrine Dr. Stein recovered a large number of MSS. in Sanskrit, Chinese, and the unknown language of old Khotan, besides many wooden tablets. This temple also furnished portions of a far older Sanskrit MS. on birch bark, no doubt imported from India. All these remains are said to be of the eighth century or earlier, for, apparently, these towns were abandoned about that period. In a rubbish mound near the southern edge of the Domoko oasis were found documents in the Brahmi script of old Khotan, and a large collection of Chinese records on wood, of an administrative character. Here again the latest assumed date is the end of the eighth century. On leaving Khotan Dr. Stein proceeded to Keriya, but no particulars of his visit are yet known.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (Feb. 2).—Miss Amy Atkinson's Oil Paintings of Touraine Private View, Goupil Gallery.
—Miss Sophia Beale's Water-Colours, 'May on the Venetian Lagoons,' Private View, Ryder Gallery.
—Mr. F. E. Footitt's 'Romance and Symbolism,' Water-Colours by Miss Beatrice Bland, and 'Curiosities' by various Artists, Private View, Raffile Gallery.
—Mr. Oliver Hall's Cabinet Pictures in Oil, Private View, Dowdswell Galleries.
—Sir Richard Sankey's Water-Colours of Travels in Europe and India, Private View, Graves Galleries.
—Society of Women Artists, Private View, 6A, Suffolk Street.
MON. United Arts Club, Private View, Willie's Rooms.
TUES. Mr. Reginald Jones's Venetian and Spanish Water-Colours, Private View, Brook Street Gallery.
THURS. Water-Colours by Decimus and Living Artists, Private View, Old Bond Street Galleries.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

M. CAMILLE CHEVILLARD, conductor of the Lamoureux Orchestra, was represented as a composer at the seventh Broadwood Concert at the Æolian Hall, by his Sonata in B flat for Pianoforte and Violoncello, which was then performed for the first time in England. The work is in three movements, and shows to some extent the influence of César Franck. Of the themes the most attractive appear in the slow movement, which contains several expressive passages. The first section of the work is rhapsodical; the last animated, but not very distinctive. In an admirable performance the composer was associated with Prof. Hugo Becker.

THE ROSÉ QUARTET (Prof. Arnold Rosé, Herr A. Ruzitska, Herr P. Fischer, and Prof. F. Buxbaum) made a first appearance in England at an extra Broadwood Concert given at the Æolian Hall on Monday afternoon. They come from Vienna, where they have acquired a great reputation. The first number on their programme was Beethoven's posthumous Quartet in A minor, Op. 132. The interpretation of the music of that great, though unequal work was intelligent, dignified, and impressive. The players, however, got into closer touch with the audience by the beautifully smooth, unpretentious performance of Haydn's 'Kaiser' Variations from his Quartet in C, Op. 76, No. 3, and by their fervid rendering of Schubert's romantic Quartet in D minor.

MR. FREDERIC LAMOND gave a Beethoven recital at Bechstein Hall on Saturday afternoon. His programme was not chronological. He wisely began with the long Sonata in B flat, Op. 106, a work which makes heavy demands on the performer. The rendering was admirable, the Adagio being given with such feeling, and such fine gradations of tone and tempo, that its length was scarcely felt. Concerning this sonata, Beethoven wrote to his pupil Ries, "Should the Sonata not do for London, I might send another." The music only suits London now when it is played, as was the case last week, by a great artist. Mr. Lamond also performed the Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2. The Allegretto was colourless; for the rest, the reading was most satisfactory. How comes it, by the way, that so able and earnest an interpreter of Beethoven allows the foolish title of 'The Moonlight' to appear on his programme?

SMETANA's comic opera 'Die verkaufte Braut' was performed last Thursday week at Covent Garden. The work had only been given in London once before, viz., at Drury Lane in 1895 by the Saxe-Coburg company. The opera is somewhat disappointing. The overture, often heard at concerts, is clever and sparkling, and the choral dance at the close of the first act—possibly a genuine bit of Bohemian folk-music—delightful; there are also some engaging melodies in the course of the work, while throughout the scoring displays delicacy and charm. The story is not exciting, and the music, at times, is not far removed from the commonplace. The performance was very good, also the staging of the piece. The principal rôles were successfully taken by Frau Bosetti, Fräulein Rosa Olitzka, and Herr F. Naval. Herr Schalk conducted.

MISS MARIE HALL played Dr. Joachim's difficult Violin Concerto in G at her farewell concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening.

The work was first heard at a Philharmonic Concert in June, 1864, and a second time at the Crystal Palace in 1875, and on both occasions the solo part was performed by the composer himself. Miss Hall is going on a tour in the States, Australia, and South Africa. Her concert was given for the benefit of the Holiday Home for Women and Girls at Simla.

THE first Philharmonic Concert, on Wednesday, February 6th, will be conducted by M. Édouard Colonne. Madame Carreño will be the pianist. Dr. F. H. Cowen, as usual, will be the regular conductor; M. Jean Sibelius will, however, conduct his new Symphony in E flat, M. Christian Sinding his Violin Concerto, and Mr. Arthur Herve the Prelude from his unpublished opera 'Lone.'

A CONCERT will be given at Covent Garden to-morrow evening for the benefit of the sufferers in Jamaica. The programme—with one exception devoted to Wagner—will include the grand scene (Kundry, Parsifal, and Klingsor) from the second act of 'Parsifal.'

WE congratulate M. Messenger on his appointment. He succeeds M. Gailhard as director of the Paris Grand Opera, his term of seven years dating from January 1st, 1908. He is known in London, for he has been artistic director at Covent Garden for some time, to say nothing of his popular operas, 'La Basoche' and 'Véronique.'

THE death of Baron Perfall is announced. He was intendant of the Court music at Munich when, at the invitation of King Ludwig II., Wagner went to that city. In the recently issued third volume of Glasnapp's 'Das Leben Richard Wagner's' the difficulties against which the composer in vain contended are fully described, also the support which he received from Perfall. In 1872 the latter was appointed general intendant of the royal theatres, a post which he held until 1893. He was born in 1824.

LE MÉNESTREL of January 26th states that the autograph of Beethoven's Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte in G, Op. 96, hitherto supposed to be lost, is on sale at Leipsic.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SAT.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
SUN.	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	SAT. (except Friday), Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUE.	Miss Isobel Hirschfeld's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
WED.	London Choral Society, 'Paradise Lost', 8, Queen's Hall.
THUR.	Barns-Phillips Chamber Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Messrs. Neumann and Thorley's Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	Stock Exchange Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SUN.	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Wesely String Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUE.	Strolling Players' Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Miss Gertrude Ingalls's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
THUR.	Bach Choir, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	M. Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

NEW ROYALTY.—M. Coquelin in the *Répertoire Moliériste*.

BEFORE appearing in pieces belonging to the *répertoire moderne* M. Coquelin was seen in three characters appertaining to that of Molière. Familiar enough are two of these. In the famous visit of the Comédie Française to London in 1870 MM. Coquelin appeared as the two valets, Mascarille and Jodelet, in 'Les Précieuses Ridicules'; and though on the same occasion Tartuffe was in the hands of M. Febvre—to whom, in right of seniority, the rôle was then allotted—subsequent representations have rendered M. Coquelin sufficiently popular in it. No equal

familiarity has attended 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' on the English stage, though an adaptation of that piece and 'Monsieur de Pourceaugnac' by Edward Ravenscroft, followed, under the title of 'Mamamouchi'; or, the Citizen turned Gentleman, closely at Dorset Garden the production in Paris of the originals. No such satirical purpose as underlies 'Tartuffe' is perceptible in 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' nor does it even, like 'Monsieur de Pourceaugnac,' aim at deriding local manners. The objects of its banter are merely human ignorance, vanity, imbecility, and pretence, all of which are lashed with a powerful hand. How far the pictures presented in M. Jourdain of vulgarity and servility are truth, and how far caricature, is hard to say. So shrewd an observer was Molière that it is difficult to believe that he would in wantonness of spirit depict that which had no existence except in his own imagination. If, near a century later, the pictures of the booby squires of England were not wholly travesties, it may be accepted that something to a certain extent conformable might underlie the veneer of the Court of le Roi Soleil. That graver defects and iniquities did so underlie it rests upon incontrovertible evidence. In depicting, however, the plot of Covielle to persuade M. Jourdain that the hand of his daughter is sought in marriage by the Grand Turk, and in the ceremony of ennobling him by conferring on him the degree of Mamamouchi, or Paladin, Molière ventured upon a species of grotesqueness he did not often employ. The humours of the various masters whom the *bourgeois gentilhomme* engages to qualify him for his augmented honours afford what is most genuine in comedy, and the laughter of Nicole at her master's grotesque costume and his extravagant pretensions is irresistibly mirthful; while the description by Cléonte of the charms of Lucile, generally supposed to be designed by Molière for his wife, is delicious. The performance of M. Jourdain by M. Coquelin is broadly comic. It is persistently ludicrous and, in the full sense of the term, burlesque. Unlike that of M. Febvre, his Tartuffe has an underlying, but recognizable strain of rapacity amounting to ferocity which has always marked the most scholarly exponents of the character. Meantime his Mascarille in 'Les Précieuses Ridicules' remains an instance of perfect interpretation. M. Coquelin's airs and graces as the valet disguised as a nobleman may have been equalled but have not been surpassed.

Euripides and the Spirit of his Dramas. By Paul Decharme. Translated by James Loeb. (Macmillan & Co.)—A study of Euripides by a Professor of Greek Poetry at Paris, which has been thought worthy of the honour of translation, and is introduced to us by a preface from Prof. J. Williams White, of Harvard, obviously has some claims on the attention of students of literature. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the critical spirit in Euripides, the second with his dramatic art. The first part discusses his religious,

philosophical, social, and political views, and is open to the criticism that too much reliance is placed upon isolated passages. It is particularly dangerous to use the fragments as evidence of the poet's opinions. Euripides was fond of sententious passages, which lent themselves readily to quotation and commonplace books; and where they have survived without context we have no means of judging whether they are purely dramatic or express the poet's own beliefs. Prof. Decharme's book gives us the impression of having been made by a process of collecting quotations from Euripides under a certain number of heads, and then writing up a chapter upon each subject out of these materials. The same criticism applies to the second part, which deals with his subjects, dramatic situations, *dénouements*, prologues, and use of the chorus. Under each of these heads we get a collection of materials, setting forth the usage of Euripides with regard to them; and here the evidence of the fragments can be, and is, legitimately used to good effect. The net result, however, is that we have in this book a collection of materials relating to Euripides rather than an illuminating study of the poet's genius. The title is, in fact, misleading. It is not the spirit of Euripides that we find here, but the mechanism of his plays. His spirit is just what escapes us. As a book of reference for the contents of Euripides's plays, or a collection of passages bearing upon certain topics, Prof. Decharme's work will unquestionably be found useful; but for an introduction to the spirit of Euripides we should rather refer the student to Croiset, Dr. Murray, or Dr. Verrall.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE reopening on Monday of the Playhouse, as the Avenue Theatre is now called, was accompanied by a popular demonstration in favour of Mr. and Mrs. Maude, the managers. Of the pieces given at what was virtually a general entertainment, a prologue by Mr. G. B. Shaw, spoken by Mr. and Mrs. Maude, was the only novelty. 'The Drums of Oude,' a miniature drama of the Indian Mutiny, by Mr. Austin Strong, first produced at the Comedy on the 6th of April last, was played by Miss Nancy Price, Mr. Kenneth Douglas, and Mr. Charles Maude. 'Toddlers,' with a cast differing in but one respect from that with which it was produced at the Duke of York's in September, was given for the 174th time. Mr. Tree and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bouchier also took part in what was a tribute to the management. In its new shape the Playhouse may claim to be one of the prettiest of London houses.

'THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD,' Mr. Synge's new drama of Irish life, which has been expected for some time, was produced on Saturday night at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, before a crowded house. Hitherto Mr. Synge has shown himself the most introspective of the group of writers whose plays have been produced by the Irish National Theatre. In this latest effort there is little attempt to penetrate beneath the surface. He has produced a brilliant study in dialogue, but the emotional idea of the piece is almost choked by its wealth of expression, hurried action, and crowded scenes. The motive of the play—the hero-worship, by a group of peasants from the west of Ireland, of a man supposed to have murdered his father—was so repugnant to a section of the audience that very distinct marks of disapproval were heard throughout the third act: the realism of the language was also a shock to the feelings of those

accustomed to attenuated presentations of Irish peasant life in drama and fiction. The leading characters were taken by Mr. W. E. Fay, Miss Maire O'Neill, and Miss Sara Allgood. On further nights the obstruction and riot reached such a height that the actors were obliged to go through their parts in dumbshow. *The Freeman's Journal* describes the play as "calumny gone raving mad."

YESTERDAY Mr. Pinero's comedy 'His House in Order' celebrated at the St. James's its anniversary. Its prosperous career is, however, drawing to a close, and early in next month it will be withdrawn, and replaced by 'John Gayde's Honour,' the long-promised new comedy of Mr. Alfred Sutro, which will be given with a cast comprising, among others, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Matheson Lang, Mr. Norman Forbes, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Henrietta Watson, and Miss May Martyn.

DURING the second week of a tour which begins at Croydon on Monday Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will produce in Brighton 'The Melcombe Marriage,' a three-act play by Miss Winifred E. Dolan.

MR. WILLIAM LOCKE is adapting for Mr. Arthur Bouchier his novel 'The Beloved Vagabond.'

REHEARSALS have begun at the Duke of York's of 'La Belle Marseillaise,' an adaptation by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley of a piece produced at the Ambigu, dealing with a plot for the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. Mr. Hare will play Napoleon, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh the eponymous heroine, the keeper of a café.

MR. W. H. C. NATION announces the production at Terry's Theatre of a new version, by Mr. H. Chance Newton, of 'L'Héritage de M. Plumet' of Barrière and Capendu, translated by Mr. James Mortimer and produced at the Criterion on April 29th, 1887.

At the New Theatre, Cambridge, under the direction of Mrs. J. G. Frazer, Racine's 'Les Plaideurs' and Molière's 'Le Médecin malgré Lui' will be given on the 11th and 12th inst., the latter date including a matinée as well as an evening performance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. E. S.—G. S.—A. L.—L. R.—Received.
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